

## Bloody horror of Lebanese killing fields

From Julie Flint in Beirut, south Lebanon

THE ISRAELI soldier spun the young Shiite around and killed him in the genitalia. Another soldier turned his face away and said "Oh shit. Oh shit. I don't like this any more than you. But you're young and I want to get out of Lebanon alive."

It was mid-morning when we drove into the Israeli ambush, halfway down a small hillside just inside Israel's new frontier in south Lebanon.

For the past several miles, villagers had been warning us that Israeli troops had closed the road and we were moving slowly, looking for a roadblock.

When we finally saw the Israeli, we were level with them: two lying in the grass, lining up grenade launchers, two others, in the middle of the road, screaming "stop."

We got out of the car with our hands up and were made to park beside the Israeli's hideout, the only building in sight for miles and miles. Then we were ordered inside because "the terrorists are just down the road. This was a counter-ambush and we would just have to sit it out. Maybe you are terrorists. They use women and children."

The Israeli soldiers — six men on foot patrol — never asked if we were journalists and we never told them: Israeli has banned Beirut journalists from visiting the occupied South and journalists from Israel go to the UN. The Israeli commander was Gidi, an 18-year-old, who more or less seemed to be in charge of the operation.

They all hated Lebanon. "Lebanon," Gidi said, "is a hole. These day patrols are bad enough, but it's worse at night: there's no one but us and the terrorists."

We had been waiting for about an hour when the first car came down the hill. Gidi shouted for it to stop. It didn't. Instead, a door opened slowly. The Israeli leaped into the road and pointed their grenade launcher. The car stopped. Out came three young Shiites, pale and nervous. Gidi likely "terrorists." We relaxed.

The Israeli herded the three into a corner of one of the two rooms in the unshaded farm building where they tied their hands, with plastic-covered wire, pulled tight until it cut. "Name? Mother's name? Father's name? Where were you born? When? Who opened the door?"

Having received this information back to base, the soldiers returned to their light. Suddenly, pandemonium erupted. The Shiites' car had been searched and weapons found: three sub-machine-guns, two handgrenades and a rocket-propelled grenade.

"You see," yelled Gidi, "terrorists. Terrorists. What did we tell you?" One of the trio was quick to talk: a certain Abu Ali Hammond had paid them 150,000 Lebanese pounds to attack Israeli. The other two were foghorned to their car and made to turn to back page, col. 6

Yorkshire and S. Wales to be picketed after hard line on sackings • Investment barred at pits hit by guerrilla action

## Scottish and Kent miners continue fight

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Scottish and Kent miners decided yesterday to continue their strike into its second year in an attempt to win an amnesty for colleagues sacked by the National Coal Board for industrial and criminal offences over the past 12 months during the national pits strike.

Men from the two coalfields are to picket collieries in Yorkshire and South Wales where union leaders joined those in other areas yesterday in agreeing to follow the decision of Sunday's national delegate conference, and march back to work today with flags playing and flags flying.

A number of Yorkshire branches are expected to stay out, including the 1,300-strong Armthorpe branch, which voted overwhelmingly last night to continue the strike until local sacked men were reinstated. They will mount a mass picket at Markham Main colliery today to stop deputies going to work.

The threat of continuing battles over individual sackings as well as colliery closures was underlined yesterday when 100 workers walked out at Kiveton Park in South Yorkshire over the dismissal of a 32-year-old miner, Mr Trevor Wilson, following his conviction for an offence outside a working miner's house — an offence committed before Mr Wilson himself abandoned the strike.

The NCB remains adamant that there will be no general amnesty for offenders, although the reinstatement of men involved in minor offences is being kept open to the discretion of area managers. The NCB's Scottish area director, Mr Albert Wheeler, confirmed that he had no intention of reinstating any of Scotland's 180 sacked miners, or of reviewing individual cases. All had been involved in



As the defeated miners return to work, a four-page Guardian report examines the course of the strike. The bitter battle that ended an era, pages 15 to 18

will be on their throat," he said, on Channel 4 news last night.

"We'll have to fight and encourage others. The miners of Cortonwood a year ago this week called upon the miners of Kent to come and stand with them. I'm now appealing directly to the miners of Cortonwood in Yorkshire and the rest of the British coalfield: it's time you reciprocated."

The Kent president, Mr Malcolm Pitt said after the area meeting, attended by over 1,000 miners, that he believed "this is a battle that we can win in Kent. I do not think that we will find ourselves out on our own."

A Kent NCB spokesman said the sackings were a "firm commitment" and the decision had not been taken lightly. Of Kent's three pits, Snowdown is threatened with closure, and two of the five faces at Tilmannstone have become unworkable due to geological problems during the stoppage.

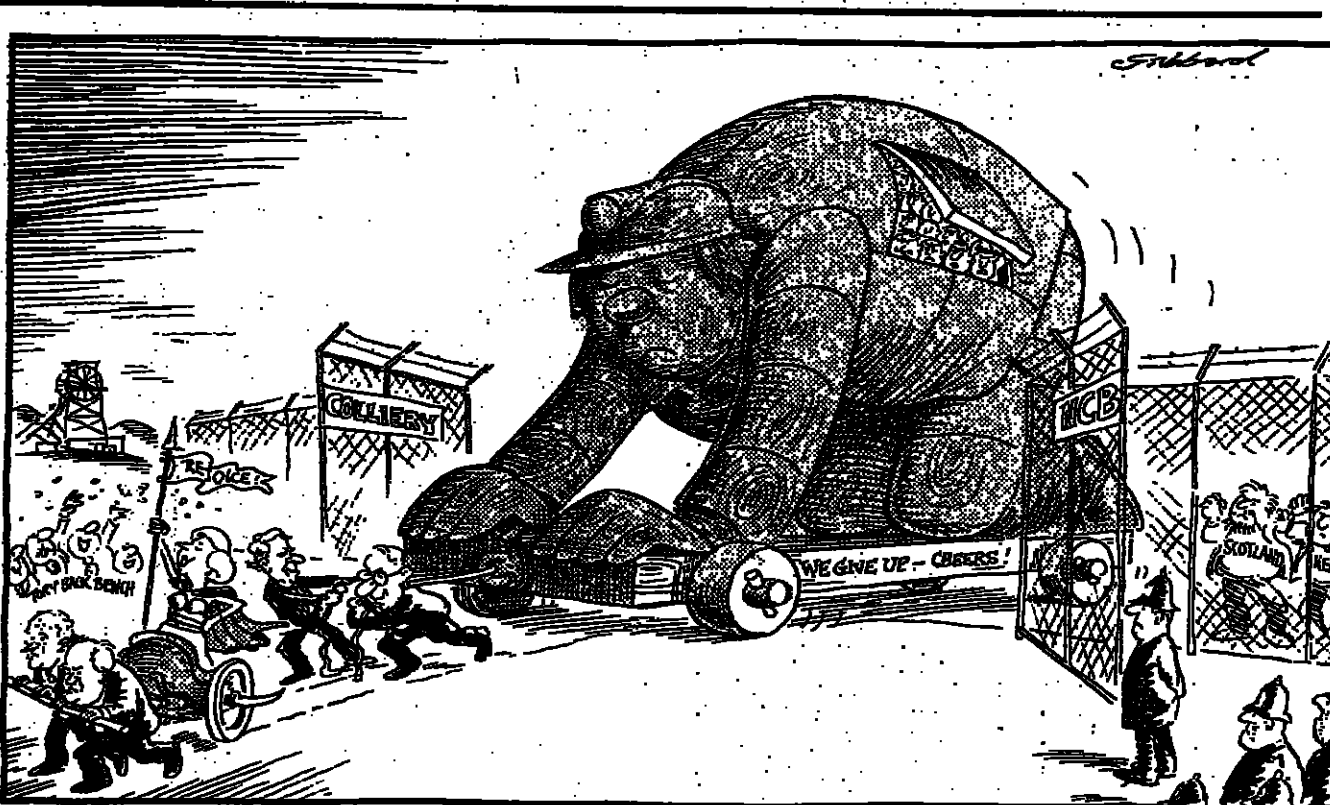
NUM leaders in a number of areas are seeking meetings with the Coal Board to discuss the sackings. North Derbyshire NCB says it has already reinstated 41 of the 128 men sacked. The director, Mr Ken Moss said if a man was convicted for taking a few knobs of coal on his pay roll and who is "warm," I would not have any hesitation in taking him back.

In neighbouring Staffordshire the area director, Mr John Northard said all sackings were for serious breaches, and would remain in force. Keith Harper writes: Leaders of the NUM executive will meet in Sheffield on Thursday to consider their next moves. Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary, said yesterday that the NUM would discuss how it could be reinstated.

The NUM executive will review the current position on the sackings being sought for all sacked miners. The feeling last night was that in spite of the hard line being adopted nationally, local management will look kindly on individual cases, and eventually most miners will be reinstated.

One of the main issues on Thursday's agenda will be the overtime ban, imposed in November 1983. The NUM's union secretary, Mr Keith Joseph, has been seen as ruling out a settlement this year on the NATFEE proposals for restoration of salary levels and structure changes to help staff trapped on lower grades and part-time teachers.

The conflict in schools gathered pace as the second largest teaching union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, yesterday called on members in 10 areas to start selective "guerrilla" strikes designed to cause maximum chaos. The union aims to stage



## Walker relentless about amnesty

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

The Government yesterday maintained its remorseless pressure on the defeated miners with a clear declaration that there will be no new investment in pits where returning strikers keep up some form of guerrilla warfare against the coal board.

Moreover, the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, made it equally clear that the coal board would have the absolute right to decide who it takes back on its pay roll and who it decides to dismiss.

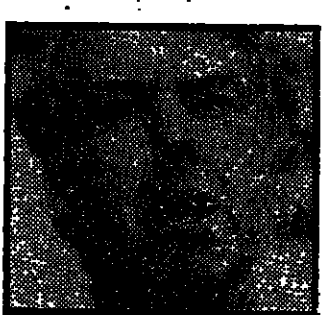
That was always the employer's right throughout the country, he told the Commons. It was up to aggrieved miners to take their case to an industrial tribunal if they felt they had been unfairly dismissed.

Both declarations are clearly designed to minimise the impact of Mr Scargill's declaration on Sunday that the NUM was by no means defeated.

would continue even though the strike was officially over. Whitehall spokesman insisted that the Government had no intention of playing games with Mr Scargill along these lines. There had to be a full return to normal working before pits were allocated the substantial sums available for new investment.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said on ITN that there would be no amnesty for strikers who had been convicted of serious crimes during the dispute. But he called for a common-sense approach in which the majority of dismissed miners would get their jobs back because they were guilty of extremely petty offences.

This did not entirely please Mr Dennis Skinner, the MP for Bolsover, who declared in the Commons that he did not care what Mr Kinnock had said — what he wanted an absolute amnesty.



Peter Walker — NCB spokesman — decides on jobs

Mr Kinnock insisted he did not expect to see any kind of disruption or guerrilla tactics in the pits. People who worked underground were too responsible to jeopardise themselves and their fellow-workers by disruptive action, he told ITN.

Mr Walker, delivering a statement in the Commons, went out of his way to avoid saying anything which might

be interpreted as triumphalism in the light of the collapse of the strike.

He only let himself go when Mr Tony Benn rose to declare that, without goodwill, there was no hope for the mining industry. Despite the expenditure of about £5 billion and the employment of the full apparatus of the State, Mr Benn said the Government had totally failed to win the support of a majority of miners.

Mr Walker was merciless in his reply. He told Mr Benn that there was one for whom he had less respect, since his record as energy secretary had demonstrated that he had invested less and done less for the miners than any other minister in that post.

"His record is appalling towards the miners," said Mr Walker. But there remained some ambiguity about Mr Walker's commitment to the deal between the coal board

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## Bridge report 'covers subversion definition'

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The report by Lord Bridge into telephone tapping will cover the definition of subversion used in authorising interceptions, according to Government sources.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, last night wrote to the Prime Minister to say that her terms of reference for the inquiry by Lord Bridge, chairman of the Security Commission, excluded interceptions which took place without the authorisation of the Home Secretary, and therefore it failed to fulfil the promise given in the Commons that the classification of subversion would be covered.

He said that Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, had said that the inquiry would cover interceptions outside the criteria laid down for the operation of the security service, MIS, but that Mrs Thatcher had failed to repeat the assurance in a letter to Mr Kinnock last week.

There was no return letter from Downing Street last night, but Government sources said they expected Lord Bridge's report — which is like-

ly to arrive in Downing Street today — to cover fully the question of subversion.

The inquiry was set up to report on allegations made in a Channel 4 documentary by Ms Cathy Massiter, a former security service employee, that prominent trade unionists and Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament officials had been subject to telephone tapping outside the guidelines.

In his letter, Mr Kinnock said that Mrs Thatcher had failed to go as far as Mr Brittan in guaranteeing that the inquiry would consider the question of whether named individuals were justifiably considered subversive.

But the indications last night were that Lord Bridge had been told to provide a report which would effectively clear up the specific charges made in the documentary.

Opposition MPs were sceptical last night, however, since it has been firmly stated by Mr Brittan that he will neither confirm nor deny MIS action in respect of one individual, following the practice of his predecessors.

What is clear is that the Government has no intention of postponing tomorrow's second reading debate on the interception of Communications Bill, which would set up

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## Man to face blast charge

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Police in Northern Ireland said last night that a man would appear in court today charged in connection with the IRA mortar bomb attack on Newry police station in which nine officers, two of them women, were killed.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary refused to name the man, detail the charge he is to face or reveal the court where he is to appear. It is believed that he comes from the South Down area. In the 24 hours after last Thursday's assault on the town centre police station, about 200 men were detained in police operations centred on South Down and South Armagh.

Most of them are still being held for questioning at Gough Barracks, Armagh.

Hard orders review of RUC protection, back page

## Teachers face fines as attitudes harden

By Andrew Mounar, Education Staff

Solihull education authority will today impose a £2-a-lesson penalty on teachers who refuse to cover for absent staff as part of their campaign of disruption in schools.

The pay dispute worsened yesterday, with more teachers joining selective strikes. Members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers in the Isle of Wight boycotted work on the new 16-plus GCSE examination due to be introduced next year.

There were also indications that the 75,000 college lecturers will soon be in dispute, as their hopes of negotiating a pay and structure package fade.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and

Higher Education yesterday prepared a ballot paper for its members, seeking support for no-cover action and a strict work-to-hours campaign.

The threat of action follows the intervention of the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, which has been seen as ruling out a settlement this year on the NATFEE proposals for restoration of salary levels and structure changes to help staff trapped on lower grades and part-time teachers.

The conflict in schools gathered pace as the second largest teaching union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, yesterday called on members in 10 areas to start selective "guerrilla" strikes designed to cause maximum chaos. The union aims to stage

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## Benefits may get US stamp

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher has instructed ministers to seek to make Britain's social security system and small business policy like those in President Reagan's America.

Fresh back from her visit to Washington, she is understood to have called her principal departmental ministers to Downing Street last week to instruct them over lunch in the principles she has in mind. High on the list is a plan to the supplementary benefit payment specifically to the needs of individuals, along the lines of President Reagan's food stamps.

There is apparently no question of introducing a food stamps system of paying out unemployment and supplementary benefit to the needy in this country. But it is now almost certain that the allocation of funds to families for specific purchases — particularly car hire, furniture and clothing — will be issued in the form of vouchers.

There have been many complaints that some families receiving payments for the purchase of things like a new bed or carpet, have been drawing the money from supplementary benefit and spending it on something else. Popular myth has it that such payments are often used to buy television sets.

It now seems likely that the purchase of a bed will be ensured by issuing a voucher rather than cash. Recipients will have to present the voucher to an authorised furniture dealer for encashment.

Ministers insist that money amounting to billions of pounds is involved.

## New heart for girl, 5



BROOKE MATTHEWS (above) aged five, became the youngest person to receive a new heart and lungs yesterday, in an operation at London's Harefield Hospital.

Brooke from Australia, was last night reported to be making good progress on the intensive care unit. She was given the heart and lungs of a three-year-old child in a 4½-hour operation by Mr Magdi Yacoub.

Last December, Brooke's father, Robert, held up a hamburger bar in Melbourne, Australia, after learning she had only months to live. He was caught with his £1,700 haul, but a wheat farmer donated £15,000 to pay for the operation in Britain.



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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Backing for bid

HOUSE of Fraser, the Harrods group, is backing a £615 million takeover bid by one of Egypt's leading business families. Back page; Financial Notebook, page 23; Shopping for Harrods, page 23.

### Pact pressure

THE Azusa defence pact was close to collapse last night as the US and Australia stepped up pressure on New Zealand to rethink its anti-nuclear policy. Back page.

### School closures

THE Government is losing patience with local authorities which cannot reach political agreement on school closures. Education Guardian, page 8.

### For sake of arts

AS Britain sinks deeper into cultural austerity, the arts in France and Germany are thriving under increased spending. Culture clubbed, page 13.

### Oil jobs claim

BP claims 11,500 jobs will be created if it wins approval to develop its Wythe Farm oil field in Dorset. Page 20.

### Genschler snub

THE West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hart-Dietrich Genschler, received a cool reception in Moscow when he sought to dispel mistrust on disarmament. Page 6.

### Chelsea riots

NOTHING Chelsea fans held up play twice, invading the pitch and marking seats and wooden stakes. At mounted police, as the London side went down 3-2 (5-2 on aggregate) to Sunderland in the MIB Cup semi-final second leg. Report page 28.

### Police liaison

A PROPOSAL to allow the Metropolitan police special branch and anti-terrorist squad to work more closely together is being considered at Scotland Yard. Page 4.

### The weather

MILDLY dry and sunny. Details back page.



"They're refused to take me back so I might as well tell you: the colleges are delivering to the colliery office every Friday morning at 11.30."







## Cash-hit Guys in charges plan for treatment

Mr Simon Hughes: scheme to ease film deficit

By Andrew Vetch  
Medical Correspondent

Health authorities would pay for sending patients to Guy's Hospital, London, under a radical plan for solving its cash crisis put to the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, yesterday.

Charges ranging from more than £5,000 for a kidney transplant and a year's treatment, to £1,000 for a heart pacemaker form part of a package to ease the hospital's £1 million deficit suggested by seven Guy's specialists and their Liberal MP Mr Simon Hughes.

They said the Minister was sympathetic to the idea of a trial starting in the next financial year and a decision is expected soon.

The hospital's cardiac surgery unit faces a four month closure because it has treated more than its quota of patients at an extra cost to the local Lewisham health authority of £272,000 this year.

The budget for pacemakers is due to run out in six months and the kidney unit has been told it will have to make good a £500,000 deficit.

Both Lewisham and the South-east Thames regional health authority face deficits of more than £1 million this financial year, and will lose more next year because of Government spending cuts.

"An almighty crisis will come this year," said the head of Guy's kidney unit, Dr Chisholm Ogg. "We have gone as far as we can with efficiency savings. The only way we can save money now is by allowing patients to die."

Professor Cyril Chantler, head of the kidney unit, said: "Where a district does not have a service and it decides to send a patient to Guy's, it will have to send the money with the patient."

The arrangement would in general apply to districts outside the South-east. About 30 per cent of adults sent to Guy's for cardiac surgery come from other regions.

"We are willing to enter the hard commercial world," said the chairman of Guy's medical committee, Dr Hugh Saxton. "If the rates we charge are attractive, we will survive."

The plan will be bitterly opposed by health authorities which will have to foot the bill, and specialists in other hospitals who had hoped to set up local cardiac and kidney units.

## Warning of further decline in face of new clamp-down

# £19bn needed to right council house defects

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

It will cost £19 billion to repair defects which have been discovered in council houses in England, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday after the publication of the findings of its series of investigations.

Mr John Donnelly, the AMA's Labour housing chairman, said that councils could tackle the problem over five years if the Government allowed them to return to spending levels permitted before 1979.

He warned, however, that ministers were preparing a further clamp-down, and predicted that they would announce a new housing investment moratorium in April. The result would be a further decline of housing stock, and an even more expensive repair bill.

The latest AMA defects report covers older council housing built mostly between 1920 and 1960 using traditional construction methods. It finds that £9 billion needs to be spent to counteract wear and tear and to bring standards up to date.

This is in addition to the £5 billion which the AMA had previously estimated to be necessary to remedy defects in low-rise housing built in the 1940s and 1950s using non-traditional construction techniques, such as steel frames or reinforced concrete.

On top of this, the AMA believes a further £5 billion will be needed to cope with the medium and high-rise flats of the 1960s and 1970s.

The AMA points out that the Government has become aware of the need for emergency work on tower blocks and other industrialised housing. The diversion of resources to cope with emergency work on tower blocks and other industrialised housing means, however, that even less money is available to cope with routine modernisation of older, traditional stock.

Mr Donnelly said that there are 450,000 of these traditional council houses in England, which are in metropolitan areas. The average cost of putting them back into good shape is £20,000 each.

At the moment, local authorities are being forced by the Government to make impossible choices as to how to spend their money and, whilst having to concentrate on the tower blocks that are in danger of crumbling around them, other housing is being drastically affected," Mr Donnelly said.

From a traditionally built housing stock of 11,300, Manchester can repair only 300 a year because of financial restrictions. At the present rate of progress Birmingham is going to take 622 years to modernise its stock.

The AMA study follows a report from the Building Employers' Confederation last week which suggested that £20 billion would have to be spent to repair private sector housing. The AMA believes that a more accurate figure for the private sector would be £25 billion. This would produce a total of £44 billion which needs to be spent on British housing.

It is estimated that each extra £500 million spent on housing investment every year would produce 65,000 extra jobs in the construction industry, with ripple effects into employment in other sectors.

Mr Donnelly pointed out that within the public sector the Government was allowing about £1.2 billion a year to be spent on modernisation. If this sum was increased to £3.8 billion, the public sector problem would be solved in five years. This was no more in real terms than had been spent in 1979/80.

One candidate, Mr Tom Burdison, the Northern region secretary of the union, has jumped the gun by declaring his nomination by the area committee within hours of Mr Bassett's announcement. There are expected to be two other main contenders: Mr David Warburton and Mr John Edwards, both national officers.

The union rule-book requires a nomination period embracing a complete branch meeting cycle of five to seven years. Elections can be accepted and candidates' credentials checked, and a further branch meeting cycle for balloting. It is impossible to complete the process before the conference.

Mr Bassett, who is chairman of the TUC economic committee, is expected to stay on as general secretary until early next year and to remain on the TUC general council until September next year.

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## Police press for wider powers to confiscate profits of crime

By Malcolm Dean

The police are pressing the Home Office to provide courts with wider powers to confiscate property than was proposed in the Hodgson report on the profits of crime, published last year.

The report recommended that confiscation should be restricted to the proceeds of an offence of which a defendant had been convicted or asked to have taken into account. Courts in Australia and the United States have wider powers in certain categories of crimes—drug smuggling, corruption, and racketeering—and are able to confiscate property where there is only a presumption that it has been obtained illegally.

Home Office ministers have indicated their intention of introducing early legislation, although this may mean a private member's bill with Home Office backing because of a crowded legislative calendar for the next session of Parliament. A criminal justice bill is not expected until the 1986-87 session.

The 50 recommendations of the committee, which was chaired by Sir Derek Hodgson, a High Court judge, and brought together by the Home Office and included a Home Office observer, are being discussed at Whitehall by officials from the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department, and Customs and Excise.

The committee was set up after a crown court order for the forfeiture of £750,000 profits from drugs in the Operation Julie case was quashed "with considerable regret" by the law lords, who ruled that the courts had no power to make such an order.

The confiscation order did not intend to replace the fine. To some extent, illicit activity is already penalised by fines without having to go through the complicated investigation of establishing an offender's assets. Fines for trafficking in drugs are unlimited.

In offences involving more than £100,000 of drugs the report recommended the burden of proof should be reversed to require the defendant to show that assets acquired after the first proved offence were legitimately obtained, but it drew the line at confiscating property which the police could not prove had been stolen.

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## Council refuses to set rate in protest over cuts

By Alan Dunn and James Lewis

—Manchester's Labour-controlled city council is to refuse to make a rate for the coming year in order to express its rejection of Government policies on local authority spending.

We are telling the Government that we want back the money they have taken from us — £300 million so far," said the Labour leader, Mr Graham Stringer. "The intolerably harsh system of financial targets and penalties imposed on Manchester cynically disregards the city's massive unemployment, housing problems, and social deprivation."

He accepted that a refusal to make a rate at Thursday's meeting could lead to a gradual shortage of funds, but he observed that Liverpool, which was in a much worse financial position during last year's confrontation with the Government, was able to pay its employees until well into July.

About 10,000 people from all over the North-west are expected to support a Democracy Day demonstration on Wednesday tomorrow to coincide with a similar TUC event in London.

Having set the example last year, Liverpool's Labour leaders have no intention of being upstaged by other Labour authorities in this week's demonstrations.

Although they are not required to make budget decisions on Thursday, they have built a base of support locally, through the unions and party activity, and will use it to power yet another encounter with the Government, no matter how comparatively faint-hearted other Labour-run authorities may eventually be seen to be.

Mr Tony Byrne, the finance chairman, said at one of a series of public meetings last week that the city and the miners faced the same struggle: defending the existing services, working men, women and their families.

He warned the Government that whatever happens over this year's budget, "the gap will never be bridged until the Tory Government is forced to give back the money it has stolen in lost rate support grant."

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, recognises that in Liverpool, where he suffered a disputed points defeat over the council's budget last year, his local government policies will be fought most bitterly and cunningly.

Today he is to speak in the city on local government finance, the obligations and responsibilities of rate-capped authorities, and the perils that councillors face if they do not comply. And on Thursday, when Labour-run authorities throughout Britain plan a united front in defence of jobs and services, he will set up camp in Liverpool.

Mr Tony Benn, Mr Dennis Skinner, and, possibly, Mr Arthur Scargill are to address the thousands expected to assemble outside, swollen by city council staff obeying union calls for a one-day strike.

## Wedding ring 'helped trap pilot who dumped dead wife in lake'



Peter Hogg, accompanied by a friend, Mrs Rosemary Steele, enters the court yesterday, to stand trial for the murder of his wife

An airline pilot, Peter Hogg, overlooked two key factors when he dumped his wife's body in West Water, Cambridge, after allegedly murdering her in the Old Bailey heard yesterday.

Nonetheless, her corpse was only discovered over seven years after the alleged killing — during a search for a missing French student.

Hogg organised the disposal of his wife's body with "clinical efficiency and skill," said Mr Anthony Hacking, QC, prosecuting. He overlooked two things which led to her identification — he wrapped her in plastic sheets containing the name and address of a Guildford firm, and forgot to remove her wedding ring.

The court heard that Hogg strangled his air hostess wife, Margaret, during a row about her lover in October, 1978.

Captain Hogg, aged 56, of Mead Road, Cranleigh, Surrey, wife's body in the boot. Also in the car was an inflatable dinghy and a concrete block with a hole in it.

Assuming everyone would think he was spending the night at Taunton, he drove 325 miles north to West Water, arriving at midnight.

He inflated the dinghy, put in the body, a parcel of blood-stained clothing and the concrete block, and rowed out to the middle of the lake. He attached the body and parcel to the concrete with rope and wire, then tipped "the macabre bundle" into the lake.

He drove through the night to Taunton — a round trip of 1,000 miles — collected David for his half-term holiday, and returned to Cranleigh.

Three days after the body was found in January, 1984, police arrested Hogg on suspicion of murder.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Mr Hacking told the jury Mrs Hogg was having an affair with Mr Graham Ryan, whom she met ten years after marrying Hogg in 1963.

Mr Hacking said that Mr Ryan and Mrs Hogg went away to a cottage in Dorset for a week — returning to their homes on Saturday, October 16.

During the row which followed, Hogg lost control, "got his wife by the throat, and squeezed hard until she stopped squirming," said Mr Hacking.

The day after his wife died, Hogg began to put an alibi together to disguise his real plan for the disposal of her body," said Mr Hacking. He arranged an appointment with his son, David's, headmaster and drove 130 miles to the school at Taunton with his wife's body in the boot. Also

in the car was an inflatable dinghy and a concrete block with a hole in it.

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## Banned MI5 film goes on sale

By Gareth Parry

VIDEO cassette recordings of the banned Channel 4 television documentary on MI5 allegedly illegal surveillance methods will go on sale today.

They are being marketed by the millionaire entrepreneur, Mr Richard Branson, who said yesterday that he had decided to publish the film "because the public most definitely has a right to see it."

Around 7,500 copies of the cassette, which will sell at £10.99, were produced over the weekend, after Mr Branson was given a private viewing.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority banned the film two weeks ago, because it believed it to be in breach of the Official Secrets Act.

30/20 Vision, the producers, have already had the film shown at three cinemas in London, and said and Brighton. The 50-minute programme alleges, among others, that the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and its vice president, Mr Mick McGahay, have had their telephones tapped.

Mr Branson said yesterday he regarded the allegations as "completely believable."

"We are not the kind of people who want to break the Official Secrets Act. But if anybody is so stupid as to prosecute us, we would use as a platform for our defence the same one Clive Ponting used," he said.

"Ponting used the interests of the state for his defence. If we were taken to court for leaking this film, we would use the same defence. I have taken legal advice and at the end of the day, we would be acquitted."

"I found the film a little worrying. It was very well balanced in my view. It showed that MI5 has gone a bit far on certain occasions. The public most definitely has a right to see this film."

The Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, is to be asked in the Commons on March 18 whether there are to be any prosecutions following the production of the film, which centred on allegations by a former MI5 agent, Ms Cathy Massiter.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, recognises that in Liverpool, where he suffered a disputed points defeat over the council's budget last year, his local government policies will be fought most bitterly and cunningly.

Today he is to speak in the city on local government finance, the obligations and responsibilities of rate-capped authorities, and the perils that councillors face if they do not comply. And on Thursday, when Labour-run authorities throughout Britain plan a united front in defence of jobs and services, he will set up camp in Liverpool.

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## Former Thatcher aide sues for libel

By Sarah Boseley

Articles in the Sunday Times and the London magazine, Time Out, libelled a former press aide, by linking him with police investigations into the running of a housing association, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Derek Howe, of Dolphin Square, south-west London, was described by Time Out as a "self-employed political consultant who still works part-time at 10 Downing Street for the Conservative Party."

Mr Howe is complaining of libel, which appeared in November, 1982. Both written by Mr David Rose, a journalist now employed by the Guardian.

The articles centred on investigations by the Housing Corporation and the Greater London Council into the management of the Strongbridge Housing Association in N London. The association had received £4 million in funding from the GLC and Hillingdon Borough Council since it was founded in 1972 and by July, 1982, was £900,000 in debt. Mr Howe was a member of the management committee.

Mr Hartley told the court of a telephone call Mr Howe made to the then Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate, Mr Terry Dickson, the chairman of Hillingdon's housing committee. In it, he urged Mr Dickson not to cooperate with the GLC's Labour housing chairman, Mr Tony McBrearty, in pressing for the association's management committee to resign immediately.

In his article in the Sunday Times, headlined in early editions "Thatcher aide in firing line" and later "PM's assistant accused in housing storm," Mr Hartley said Mr Rose reported that Mr Howe had tried to obstruct the GLC inquiry into the housing association by exerting political pressure on Mr Dickson.

The implication, aided by prominent mention in both articles of a police investigation into the association, was that Mr Howe was involved in serious misconduct, or criminal offence. Mr Hartley alleged that both articles were defamatory and that Times News, Sunday Times, and Time Out had acted with malice. He told the jury that he would press for appropriate damages.

The case continues.

## Royal chef carried knife

By Justin Wogoder, prosecuting

Mr O'Brien followed a restaurant manager, Mr Patrick Ashe, threatened him twice with "a vicious flick knife" and ran off with £1 Mr Ashe had dropped.

O'Brien, who told police he carried a knife because London was so violent, said he had asked Mr Ashe for directions and the knife flicked open when he accidentally dropped his coat.

The trial continues today.

The trial continues today.

The trial continues today.

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The trial continues today.

## Footballer avoids gaol

By Malcolm Dean

Two hundred children yesterday began classes in a makeshift school as a protest against a Bradford headmaster's views on multi-cultural education.

The parents' action group of pupils, Drummond Middle School, who have recruited 20 qualified teachers to take lessons and staff to prepare meals, want Mr Ray Honeyford, aged 51, to be dismissed.

In an article in the rising Salisbury Review magazine, Mr Honeyford attacked multi-cultural education held back white pupils. He was later reprimanded by Bradford education authority.

The children were taken to the Pakistan community centre in White Abbey Road, Bradford, and the campaign's leader, Jenny Woodward, said: "The authority has neglected its duty and this was the last resort."

"We are determined the headmaster should be sacked for his half-term holiday, and returned to Cranleigh."

Three days after the body was found in January, 1984, police arrested Hogg on suspicion of murder.



## Heseltine juggles figures on siting of music school

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, ordered his officials to come up with new figures to justify the siting of a new joint defence school of music in Deal and to avoid an embarrassing confrontation with the permanent secretary at the ministry, Sir Clive Whitmore, it was revealed yesterday.

Against the advice of his officials Mr Heseltine announced the choice of Deal, the constituency of the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Peter Rees — in a White Paper published last July 16, under the heading "the search for economies". Four months earlier, Mr Rees had urged Lord Trefgarne, a junior defence minister, to put the school in an old Marine barracks in his constituency. Mr Rees has said that he may have mentioned the subject to Mr Heseltine.

On July 30, Sir Clive warned Mr Heseltine that in his capacity as the ministry's accounting officer, he might have to ask the Defence Secretary for a written direction under procedure rarely used in Whitehall.

Treasury regulations say

that, if a minister in charge of a department is contemplating action involving payment which his accounting officer considers would "endanger the requirements of propriety or regularity", the accounting officer should set out his objections in writing.

The procedure enables accounting officers — normally permanent secretaries — to tell Parliament's financial watchdog, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Commons public accounts committee, that they have distanced themselves from ministerial decisions.

The ministry said in a statement yesterday: "At the end of July 1984, on the information then available, it looked as if Deal would be more expensive than other sites. Since ministers wanted to proceed with Deal 'for other than financial reasons', it looked as though Sir Clive would need a ministerial direction if the money was to be spent on Deal.

It was then decided to undertake what it describes as a 'further investigation' of the site. This has now been completed and shows that, on the information now available,

Deal is 'slightly cheaper', according to the ministry. However, the ministry is refusing to reveal the cost of setting up the new music school in Deal.

A proposal to amalgamate the three existing military schools of music was originally put by Mr Clive Ponting, the former ministry official acquitted last month of Official Secrets Act charges. He had earlier worked with Lord Rayner, Mrs Thatcher's adviser on Whitehall efficiency.

Possible sites included Knecht Hall in Twickenham — home of the Army School of Music — and Woolwich and Edinburgh. But Mr Ponting chose Eastney, near Portsmouth, which he calculated would be £4.5 million cheaper than the other sites and would lead to net savings of £200,000 a year.

The ministry said yesterday that the reasons for choosing Deal included the size of the existing establishment there and the unemployment rate in the areas housing the other sites. It is understood that the ministry has now included in its calculations the money it could make by selling off other sites and buildings.

## Widow died from cold at home

A 2-year-old widow froze to death in her home after a council heating blunder, an inquest heard yesterday.

Workmen disconnected Mrs Edith Donegan's gas fire during routine repairs in her house. But Liverpool City Council failed to supply a temporary replacement and as temperatures dropped to their lowest for six years, she died from hypothermia.

The inquest recorded a verdict of accidental death but afterwards the victim's daughter Mrs June Shaw said: "I am disgusted with the way the council handled this. I am convinced my mother would still be alive today if it had been done properly. The family are taking legal advice."

Mrs Donegan was moved into the house in Clifton Road, West Derby, Liverpool, in November although repair work was not completed.

## NHS 'cannot afford' care in community

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

People will have to work for free if Government plans to transfer 100,000 mental patients and elderly people from hospital to the community, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr David Pace, treasurer of the South-West Thames regional health authority said yesterday: "We have a Royal College of Physicians conference in London on priorities in medical care that the hospital service and care in the community could not both be properly funded and staffed within existing constraints."

He said that the labour-intensive nature of community care meant health authorities could not be expected to employ everybody unless they devoted 100 per cent of their budgets to staffing.

The social sector — particularly in Liverpool and the Home Counties — had already been squeezed and could not expect to find further reductions.

"We could supply the places near people's homes where

people could be moved from hospital to the community. But people are going to have to face the fact they are going to have to work for nothing if they are to be adequately staffed," he said.

"We should be talking about people giving up part of their leisure time to look after people in the community."

Mr Pace also called for consultants' fees to be "put out to grass". He said a number of them were out of touch with the modern way of running the health service.

He criticised the Government for launching individual initiatives costing about £10 million to try to solve particular problems — such as providing places for the mentally handicapped in the community or tackling special problems.

Although I should not say that all that happens is that



## £27m sports centre

A game of carpet bowls in progress at a sports and recreation centre in Brixton opened by the Greater London Council. The centre, which cost £27 million is expected to host national sporting events as well as providing facilities such as basketball, bowls, archery, swimming, hockey, squash, shooting, and climbing. It can also cater for exhibitions, concerts and other social events. The centre also houses a gymnasium and a sauna.

Picture by Garry Weaver

## Detention centre regimes defended

By a Correspondent

The regimes at Glenochil young offenders institution and the detention centre for six inmates have died since 1981, are not oppressive, Scotland's chief inspector of prisons, Mr Philip Barry, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr Barry told a news conference that suicide was responsible for only one death — a 17-year-old youth was found dead at the end of last month.

Mr Alistair Thomson, director of the Scottish prison service, said that at the moment there are 160 inmates at the institution, and 170 at the detention centre in Glenochil.

Of the four deaths at the institution, the first was from solvent abuse, and was an accident. Out of the three which were caused by hanging, only one was a definite suicide. He left a note.

Mr Thomson added that the detention centre opened in 1980, and since then 20,000 hours of work had been done through its inmates. The first death there occurred last August. He said that the inquiry decided it was probably not a suicide case, and was in no way attributable to the regime. The boy was only five days away from his release.

A working party has been set up to look into the deaths, and a public report is expected by August.

Mr Barry, who visited Glenochil last December, said that there was "no evidence of an oppressive regime in either part of the institution." He found that the regimes appeared to be "positive and purposeful." He added: "A number of inmates freely expressed the view that many of the allegations made about the establishment were totally untrue."

Mr Thomson said that on the question of suicide risks, "some are genuine, but there are those who are really using a form of blackmail by opting out, by saying that they are going to commit suicide."

He added: "Naturally the staff cannot take any chances."

It has been suggested that camera surveillance should be used in the cells, but Mr Thomson said that if an inmate was not suicidal he might become so if watched 24 hours a day.

## Special branch may be linked to terrorist squad

By Gareth Parry

The Metropolitan Police special branch and anti-terrorist squad would share intelligence information and work under the same deputy assistant commissioner, in a proposal being considered by Scotland Yard.

The aim of the police plan is to dissolve inter-departmental rivalry which has grown apace with the increase in terrorism-linked crime within the force's area.

Many police officers in the special branch and C13, the anti-terrorist squad, agree that such a move is long overdue. A burgeoning workload has often greatly stretched both units in work which could easily have been done by either one.

Although the special branch and the anti-terrorist branch now have an excellent rate of detection, their belief that they have often unintentionally been pitted against one another has resulted in reluctance to share information.

In the past, it has not been unusual for an officer from one branch to meet a detective from the other, but they have been unable to communicate at the time because both were working under cover.

The IRA's bombing campaign on mainland Britain in the past decade, together with the activities of other groups,

like the Libyans and the Nigerians, has meant that the special branch and the anti-terrorist squad have increasingly worked together. But the special branch, which was formed as a result of the Irish troubles, considered itself a mentor, while the anti-terrorist branch, born in response to later threats of terrorism, saw itself as the elite.

Cooperation between the special branch and C13 plummeted a few years ago when their respective chiefs refused even to speak to one another. What was described at the time as a clash of personalities, seems to have now been recognised as a symptom of a fundamental operational problem by the Home Office, which will have to approve the plan.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Colin Heyes, currently head of special branch's 400 London officers, has been nominated to lead the teams under the proposals.

He would take control of the 60 C13 anti-terrorist branch men at a time when his own branch is under investigation. A parliamentary select committee is now inquiring into the special branch's counter-subversion methods — with the inhibiting agreement that the committee would not ask, or expect to discover, any operational secrets.

## Council is fined £3,000 after death from scalding

A council was fined £3,000 yesterday after a resident of a hostel for the mentally handicapped died from scalding.

Edward Smith, aged 51, died two months after he was severely scalded while taking a bath. Calder magistrates heard the immersion heater was defective and allowed the water to reach up to 98 degrees centigrade, when the recommended maximum was 43, said Mr Michael Cowling, prosecuting for the Health and Safety Executive.

It seemed extraordinary that water could be used at those temperatures, but a member of staff said it had been like it for more than six years, said Mr Cowling, a factory inspector.

Mr Smith was scalded on August 24, but the accident was not reported until November 15, said Mr Cowling.

Calderdale District Council admitted failing to ensure the safety of a hostel resident, and failing to report a major injury accident within seven days.

Mr Michael Roberts a solicitor who pleaded guilty on behalf of the council said new training courses and maintenance systems had been introduced to guard against such an accident.

## Game puzzle

Police are mystified about how thieves stole 140 French partridges, 100 English partridges and 60 pheasants worth more than £3,400 from a farm in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, at the weekend. The birds must have made a lot of noise, said a spokesman for Thames Valley police.

## THE DAY IN POLITICS

### SPENDING

## 'Strategy to destroy jobs'

By Cathryn Brown

The Shadow Chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley, last night condemned the Government's Public Expenditure White Paper as part of a strategy for destroying jobs.

Opposition attack on the White Paper in a debate in the Commons. Mr Hattersley said it had been estimated that more than 100,000 jobs could be lost as a result of the proposals in the paper, which sets out the Government's spending plans, including 50,000 construction and 40,000 in redundancies among teachers.

Turning to the coal dispute, Mr Hattersley said the miners' strike had already cost the country £3.5 billion, but the Government had spent that money "in order to ensure that it had the freedom to destroy jobs in the coal mining industry."

Pointing to the Chancellor, Mr Hattersley said: "I doubt if he is saying that the £3.5 billion is a good investment for the nation. Let me ask him, if we can afford £3.5 billion to fight the miners' why can't we afford £3.5 billion next year to fight unemployment?"

For the Government, Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, appeared to indicate that there would be no "Scargill tax" on fuel bills to finance the dispute when he recalled the forecasts of fuel industry chairman that prices would remain in line with inflation.

He confirmed that the cost of the strike was certain to be higher than assumed in the White Paper, which had to be based on the assumption that it would be over by the end of 1984.

Mr Rees firmly rejected an Opposition motion claiming the White Paper would worsen unemployment, inhibit investment and increase fuel and water prices with further attacks on living standards.

He also rejected Tory backbench criticism of the Government's insistence that local authorities should not spend capital receipts from housing sales on further house building. A Commons motion tabled by the former Environment Minister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon (C, Hesham), has been signed by 88 MPs, but Mr Rees said the Government did not share the relaxed view of the impact of allowing uncontrolled capital expenditure

## Walker pressed to ensure amnesty for acquitted miners

### PIT DISPUTE

By Alan Travis

LABOUR MPs yesterday sought assurances from Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, in the Commons that there would be a full amnesty for those miners acquitted of offences by the courts during the miners' strike.

Mr Walker, in a statement to the Commons, urged all miners, including those in Scotland and Kent, to swiftly return to work to avert a health and safety crisis that could be disastrous for the coal industry, recovered from the damage of the past 12 months.

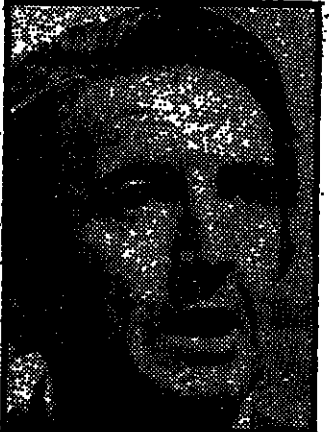
He also told MPs that investment in Britain's pits will now have to be reviewed in the aftermath of the year-long miners' strike. The coal industry was now in a state of "considerable insolvency and considerable damage," he declared.

Mr Walker said the Government regretted this "unjustified dispute" which had taken place without a ballot, and had done so much damage to miners' communities and to the coal industry.

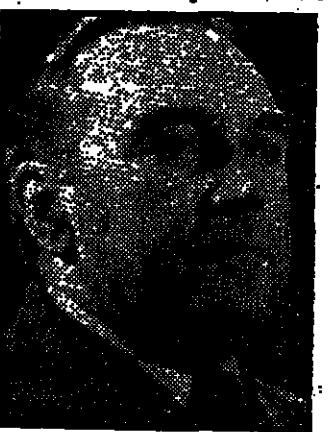
"Without this dispute, the industry would have received £300 million of capital investment during the past year; miners' pay would have been substantially above average industrial earnings; a thousands of jobs would have been created; and the coal industry would have been able to obtain a pit facing closure without having been given the opportunity of continuing to work in the industry or of taking advantage of early retirement provisions more generous than those available in any other industry."

The dispute had inflicted heavy damage on the coal industry and on those communities which supplied the industry with plant and machinery.

However, I am pleased to



Mr Skinner (above) and Mr Mason led calls for an amnesty



tell the House that during the period of this dispute, industry at large was able to obtain the energy supplies it required. There were no power cuts due to the dispute, and there are still nearly 12 million tonnes of coal stocks at Britain's power stations."

He expressed appreciation to all those who had ensured that Britain's energy supplies had continued to be available.

"I believe the country would also like to thank the police who, throughout this

dispute, have ensured that organised mob picketing did not deprive people of their freedom to go to their place of work. Sadly, during the dispute, 1,391 police officers have been injured," he said to Labour calls of: "How many miners?"

"It is now vital that the coal industry swiftly returns to normal working and recovers from the damage of the past 12 months. The National Coal Board has stated that obtaining full safety in all pits is their first priority, so that production can be restored."

Mr Stanley Orme, the Shadow Energy Secretary, said that 100,000 NUM members were going back to work under a negotiated settlement with a negotiated settlement.

"Does the Secretary of State not agree that the negotiation of a settlement would have been the best way to end this dispute both for the miners and for the industry? If so, why did not the Government accept the proposals from the NUM that they were prepared to sign and implement a full Nacods agreement?"

Mr Orme pointed to a warning yesterday from Nacods that a modified review procedure could not be put into practice until the NUM had been party to that agreement.

He also demanded to know the Government attitude towards the vital issue of safety, particularly in the light of the statement made by the Scottish NCB director that there would be no amnesty in his area.

He also asked Mr Walker to confirm that the cost of the dispute had been independently estimated to be more than £3.5 billion.

"The fortitude and tenacity with which men and women in the coalfields have fought to uphold and defend their communities and jobs have our admiration and support of all those on this side of the House," he said. "I

hope therefore that the Secretary of State will now find the means to quickly arrive at a negotiated agreement that can be the only way forward for the country and the industry."

Mr Walker replied that it was a great pity that the Opposition had not suggested to the NUM that they accept the Acas proposals put forward last September. He criticised Labour's failure to persuade Mr Scargill to accept a negotiated settlement. There was a basis for a settlement following the talks between the TUC and the NCB on proposals which included the Nacods agreement.

"As far as the cost is concerned, I can only say it is a complicated position which will have to be carefully examined," Mr Walker declined to comment on the precise figure mentioned by Mr Orme.

He shared the admiration for people motivated by loyalty to their union — "But I also admire those people who, in the normal traditions of the NUM, decided to have a ballot and work throughout the strike."

He added that it is now important to regain lost markets and to restore the unity in the mining areas and the NUM.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the NUM should now learn that "action based on intimidation would not work, that the board's arrogant and high-handed management" would not work and that the Government's redundancy provisions have to go in to dealing with the economic and social problems of a community affected by pit closure.

Mr Walker replied: "In any decent tradition of dealing with an industrial problem in a civilised way the Government and the coal board should take full credit."

Mr Jonathan Aitken (C,

Thanet S) asked about the level of investment that the Government would put into the coal industry.

Mr Walker replied that the industry's investment programme would now have to be reviewed at local level carefully to establish where available funds should go.

"The investment programme of the NCB is something which obviously will have to be reviewed in terms of the investment that will now have to go in to deal with the considerable damage that has been done to plant, machinery and coal stockpiles throughout this dispute."

Mr Walker was pressed by Mr Roy Mason (Lab, Barnsley C) on an amnesty for the 1,416 pitmen arrested on the picket line but now "totally acquitted."

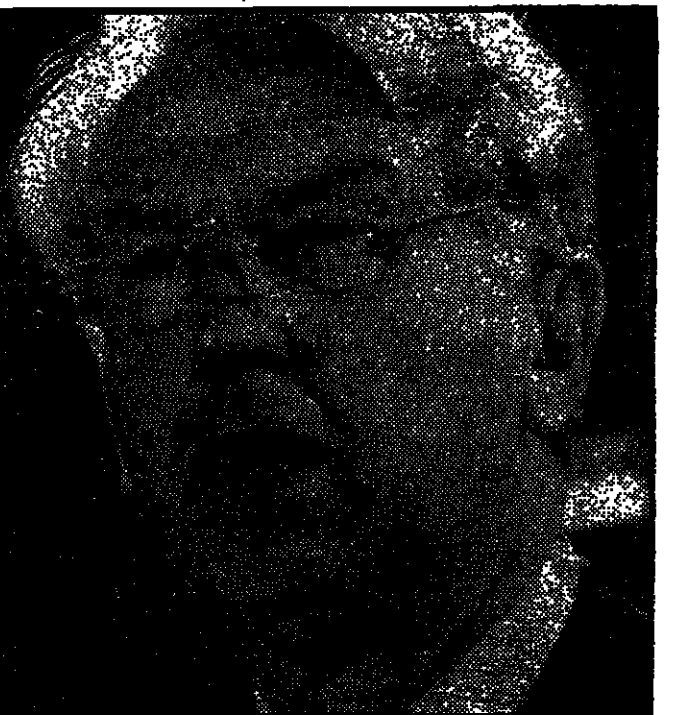
The Energy Secretary said that all cases, whether they had been the subject of court cases or not, would be dealt with by the coal board on the basis of individual circumstances concerned with each case.

He added: "If the coal board consider that somebody has been involved in physical violence or damage to a coal pit, they will take appropriate action and that person will have all of the protections that are available if any wrongful action is taken by the NCB."

In later exchanges Mr Walker said that acquittal on a particular offence could not guarantee continued employment if in the management's view the person had committed an offence against the interests of the coal board.

He stressed that the normal rights of wrongful dismissal applied. "But, as always, the employers throughout the country must in fact decide whether or not a person is suitable to continue employment in a particular position in the balance against monetarism and for full employment."

Mr Dennis Skinner (Lab, Bolsover) said: "If the min-



Mr Walker: 'Swift return to normal working vital'

ers' union cannot get an amnesty for all, the resistance must continue, the overtime ban won't be taken off and we will carry out war of attrition which will result finally in victory."

Mr Tony Benn (Lab, Chesterfield) said that after spending £5 billion on the dispute and throwing the full apparatus of the state against striking miners, the Government had failed to win the support of a majority of miners for the policies of the cabinet.

"Without the goodwill that is wholly lacking there is no future for the coal industry," he said. He added that the miners' struggle would be seen as the turning point in the battle against monetarism and for full employment."

Mr Walker replied that

given Mr Benn's record in the post of Energy Secretary, he had no right to comment.

Asked by Mr Cecil Franks (C, Barrow and Furness) to consider the privatisation of the mining industry, Mr Walker said: "There is no immediate consideration being given as far as privatisation is concerned."

Mr David Neilist (Lab, Govan S), called for an "emergency" debate on the refusal to grant an amnesty for miners sacked during the strike. There will be "no peace until justice is granted for the 720 miners convicted so far out of the 10,000 arrests made," he said. "Those miners that have served their sentences are now going to be doubly punished."

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, rejected his call.

## Gerry, the new hereditary peer, proves something of a mixed blessing for Labour

By our Political Staff

LABOUR leaders in the House of Lords are beginning to regard the arrival of a new hereditary Labour peer, Lord Monkswell, as a mixed blessing.

The Fifth Baron Monkswell, the first Baron to claim a renounced peerage, has proved impervious to advice from his party managers about the traditions of the Upper House.

Against all advice, he made his maiden speech on

the same day that he took his oath, which coincided with the arrival of the TV cameras for the first day of coverage from the House of Lords.

His worst "crime" was to insist on dividing the House to vote against the Order renewing the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Although Labour were against it, there is a tradition that the Upper House does not vote against parliamentary orders.

One despairing Opposition

source said: "It's like talking to that wall. You can speak to him carefully and you think he's understood. Then he says he's sorry, but he is going ahead anyway."

Lord Monkswell is described by his new-found colleagues as looking as mild as a bank clerk or primary school headmaster. But deep down, inside, they believe there is a rebel who could cause them further problems in the future.

In fact, Lord Monkswell is

an active leftist Labour Party member in Manchester, married with three children (a girl, aged nine, and two boys, seven and five — "She is fit sick because she won't inherit the title") and they live in a recently acquired large old house, having moved up from a semi. He works in the service department of Massey Ferguson, the tractor company, where he is still known around the works as "Gerry."

Lord Monkswell's father, a

prominent Labour councillor in the Home Counties, renounced the title. His son, Gerry Collier, also became active in the Labour Party and in 1979 unsuccessfully fought the safe Tory seat of Morecambe and Lunesdale.

Last year, after his father died, Gerry Collier decided to reclaim the title. To do so, he had to go to some lengths to prove the line of inheritance directly through two generations. Labour were delighted when he announced he would be taking

his place on the Labour benches. It is not every day they get a new hereditary peer on their side.

Lord Monkswell said: "I felt that the Labour side in the Lords would be right-wing but in practice it was not so much the political complexion but the idea about what they felt the Lords ought to be doing which surprised me."

He discovered that the Lords regarded themselves as a revising chamber for legislation passed by the

Commons. "I don't agree with that point of view. While the House of Lords is there, it is our right and duty to consider what is before us on its merits."

Lord Monkswell intends to use his privilege to the full — when he gets time off from work — to put Labour's point of view on civil rights issues, and the constitution, including the abolition of the place to which he now belongs, even if he does cause inconvenience to some of his noble friends.



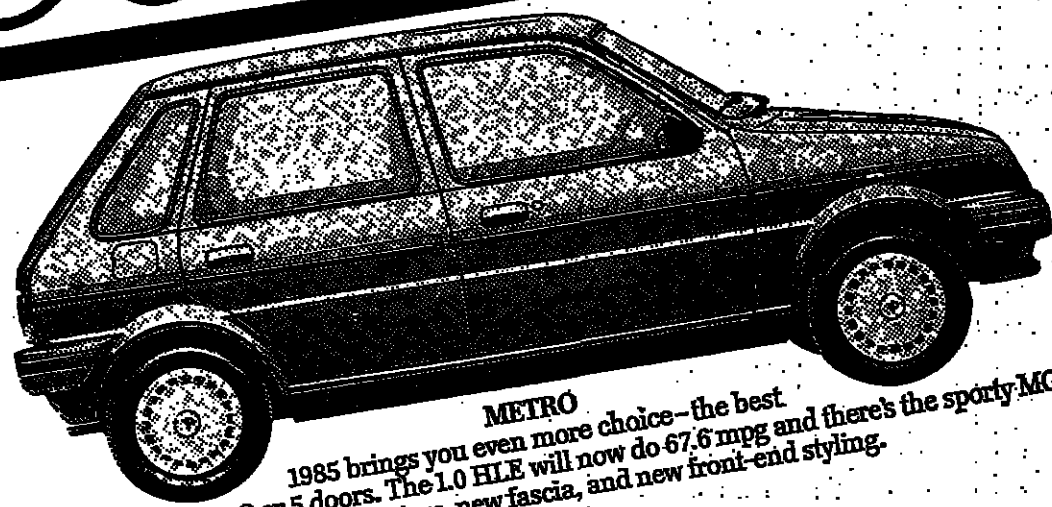
AUSTIN ROVER



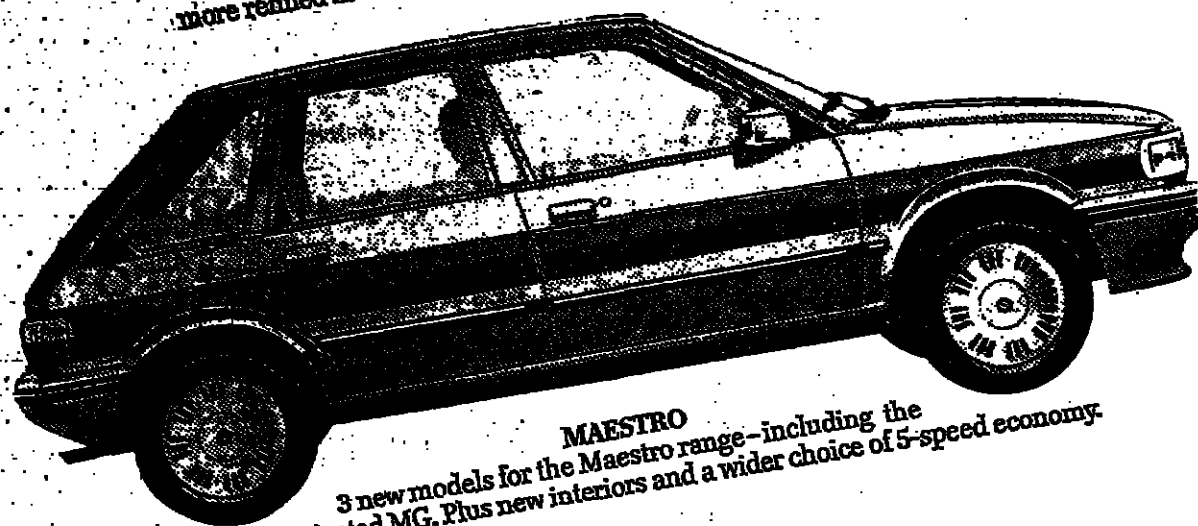
# Europe's most exciting '85 cars.



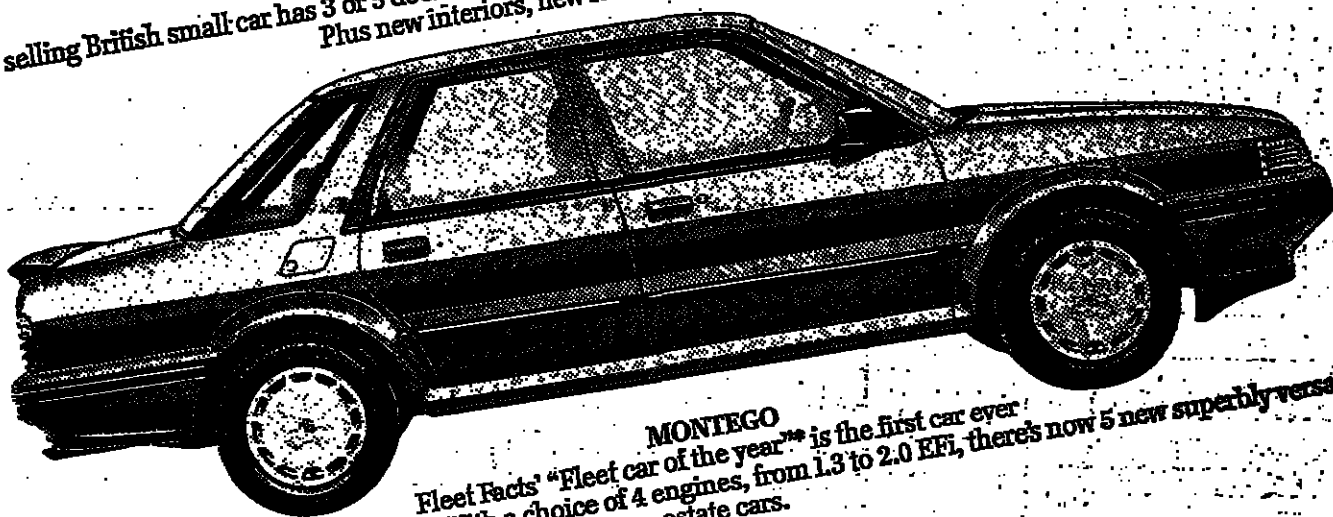
**MINI**  
Smart new wheels with front disc brakes, more refined interiors, and all the fun you can handle in Britain's best-loved small car.



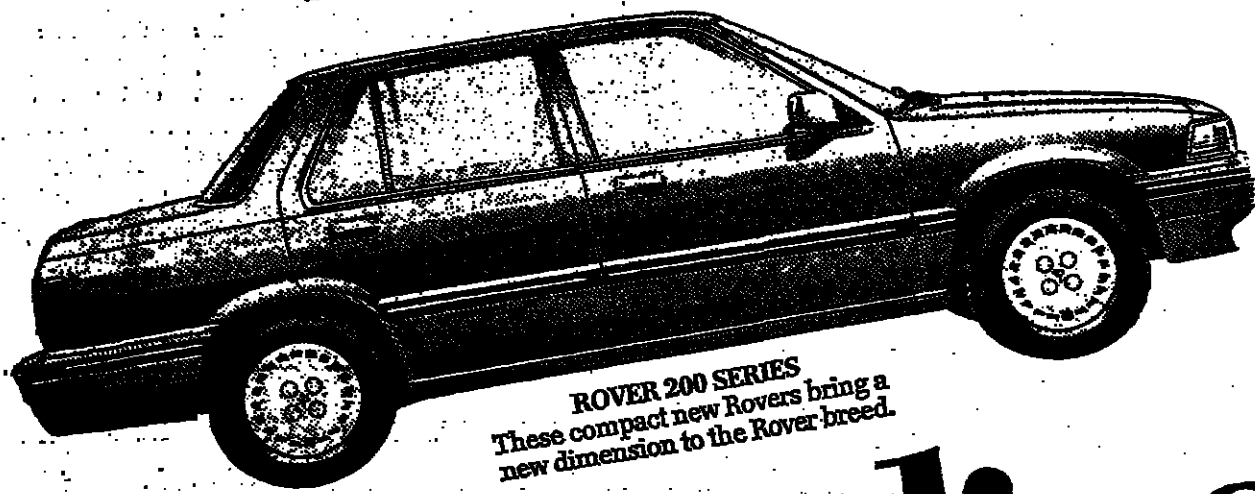
**METRO**  
1985 brings you even more choice—the best selling British small car has 3 or 5 doors. The 1.0 HLE will now do 67.6 mpg and there's the sporty MG models. Plus new interiors, new fascia, and new front-end styling.



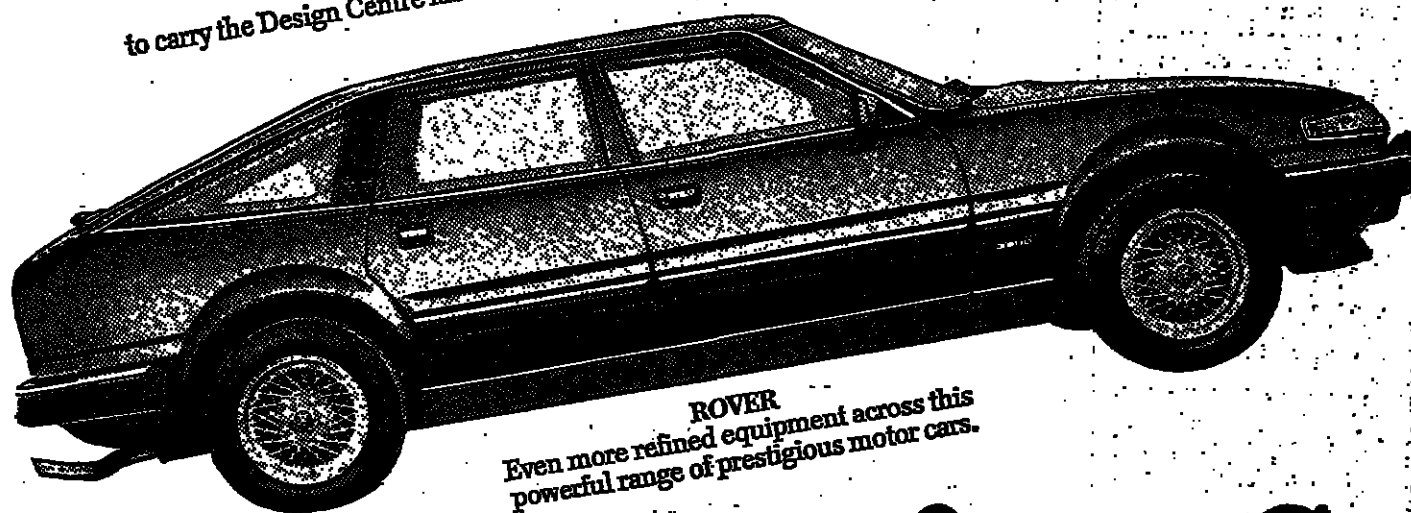
**MAESTRO**  
3 new models for the Maestro range—including the 2 litre fuel-injected MG. Plus new interiors and a wider choice of 5-speed economy.



**MONTEGO**  
Fleet Facts' "Fleet car of the year" is the first car ever to carry the Design Centre label. With a choice of 4 engines, from 1.3 to 2.0 EFI, there's now 5 new superbly versatile estate cars.



**ROVER 200 SERIES**  
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From Austin Rover



## Quake toll reaches 124

SANTIAGO: The toll in the earthquake which rocked central Chile rose yesterday to 124 dead and nearly 2,000 injured as reports of the destruction reached Santiago from outlying districts. Most of the casualties were in the capital.

Seven people were still missing yesterday and nearly 5,000 were made homeless in a dozen cities after Chile's worst natural disaster in 15 years. It is feared that the toll will rise.

Some small towns between the capital and the port of Valparaiso lost up to 70 per cent of their houses. Hospitals and other public buildings were evacuated.

The quake shook Santiago for five minutes.

Workers began clearing rubble from Santiago streets, where thousands camped out fearing fresh tremors. New tremors, some strong, were felt throughout Sunday night, but no fresh damage or casualties were reported.

Damage halted production at a division of the state copper company, which produces 30 per cent of the firm's total copper output. Chile's main source of foreign exchange.

Blacked roads and damaged port facilities threatened more economic disruption. But most factories are expected to be back to normal in three days.

President Augusto Pinochet, who interrupted a tour of the south to fly back to Santiago on Sunday night, planned a second visit to the worst-affected areas.

A government spokesman said serious damage was caused to seven major bridges by the earthquake, with the worst in Copiapo in the north to Valparaiso in the south, cities more than 1,000 miles apart.

Chile University's Seismological Institute said the epicentre of the tremor — which measured 2.4 on the Richter scale — was in the Pacific, 25 miles from the resort town of Algarrobo. The coastal cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar were among the worst hit.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast yesterday, President Pinochet announced the setting up of a high-ranking committee to coordinate assistance to homeless and restore basic services. He called on Chileans to remain calm. — Reuters/AP.

## \$3.9m fine on company

From Michael Wines in Washington

UNION CARBIDE, still reeling from December's gas disaster in Bhopal, was ordered to pay a fine of \$3.9 million yesterday after failing for four years to disclose evidence that another of its chemicals causes cancer in laboratory animals.

The Environmental Protection Agency said that Union Carbide waited until September 1983 to notify the agency of a 1979 study indicating that diethylstilbestrol causes skin cancer in laboratory mice.

The agency called the failure a "clear violation" of a 1976 law requiring immediate disclosure of any evidence that a chemical poses a risk.

The company can seek an administrative hearing to contest the fine, which could then be reduced. — Los Angeles Times.

Bonn told it could become accomplice in violating treaty • Washington's Geneva bargaining position uncertain

## Gromyko in Star Wars warning to Genscher

from Martin Walker in Moscow

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, told West Germany yesterday that it would become "an accomplice" in violating the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty if it joins in US research into space weapons.

The warning was delivered to the German Foreign Minister, Mr Genscher, during a brief visit to Moscow. Bonn's European Allies had been given a bare day's notice of the trip which appeared to make little impact on the Kremlin.

A Tass report of the meeting between the two foreign ministers said bluntly that Mr Genscher "set forth the old known viewpoint of West German Government on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

Mr Genscher avoided answering questions which sought to establish whether he shared the Soviet view that progress in the talks would depend on an agreement to limit the US Star Wars project, or whether he hoped that any agreement on medium-range missiles could be reached at Geneva in the absence of progress on space and strategic weapons.

Asked about the recent propaganda campaign in the Soviet media against "revanchist elements" in West Germany, Mr Genscher said that he had stressed to Mr Gromyko the importance of Chancellor Kohl's endorsement of the present frontiers in Eastern Europe, and that he had clarified that speech as "a statement of good will and good intent."

There was no real explanation in Moscow yesterday for the short notice of Mr Genscher's flying visit to Moscow. Even some Russian diplomatic officials first heard of his visit from Soviet television news, and even the West German embassy in Moscow seemed unaware of the visit until the day Mr Genscher caught the plane. At his press conference, Mr Genscher stressed that Bonn's allies had been informed, and had welcomed his initiative.

Mr Genscher also told a conference that the time was ripe for a new chapter in East-West relations. "We would like to make a contribution," he said.

Mr Genscher said that he had clarified his country's support for the US-Soviet talks in Geneva, and suggested that European countries "should not be content with the role of bystanders, and should intervene positively in the East-West role." No country should be excluded from this process, he said.

"Being realistic, we are aware that one will not be able to score great successes overnight," he added. "But what is more important is that these are entirely new talks, different from all disarmament talks in the past in their scope and range."

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Formal talks: The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko (top, right) with his West German counterpart, Mr Genscher, in Moscow while Mrs Thatcher (above) greets New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr Lange in London

## US determined to keep missile talks separate

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The US arms negotiating team will start in Geneva next week to head off Soviet efforts to hold discussions on strategic and medium-range missiles alongside the Star Wars project. US officials said yesterday.

"If progress is made in one set of talks, we think we should make that progress," an Administration official said. This rejection of a rigid Soviet linkage of the three sets of Geneva talks came as President Reagan prepared to meet the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, and a high-level Russian delegation today as part of the diplomatic build-up to the new arms negotiation.

With less than a week to go to the Geneva encounter, Washington's bargaining position still remains uncertain, although the team is unified on the ultimate goal of the talks. This has been encapsulated in a fairly lengthy paragraph by Mr Paul Nitze, the special adviser to the President and the Secretary of State on the talks.

The Nitze statement reads: "For the next 10 years, we should seek a radical reduction in the number and power of existing and planned offensive and defensive forces, including nuclear arms."

It adds, in a couple of sentences which particularly appealed to President Reagan, that "this period of transition should lead to the eventual elimination of nuclear arms, both offensive and defensive. A nuclear-free world is an ultimate objective to which we, the Soviet Union, and all other nations can agree."

In more practical terms, officials here are apparently convinced that the talks on strategic arms offer the best opportunity for an early breakthrough, but divisions are being reported on the approach to be taken by the former senator, Mr John Tower, who is in charge of this set of discussions.

While the official arms control community seems to concur that the US should aim for a reduction in the Soviet arsenal of 308 powerful SS-18 strategic missiles, there are disputes about where the opening bid should be made.

Some officials want to press for a 50 per cent cut in warhead stockpiles of both sides, while hardliners are calling for a 70 per cent reduction in the throw weight — the destructive or lifting power of the Russian rockets.

In the medium-range missile talks, where the US delegation will be led by Mr Maynard Glitman, the US will be looking for a first move from the Russians. The belief is that until the Russians indicate that they can live with some Pershing-II in Europe and find a way of dealing with the British and French deterrents, progress will be stymied.

Inevitably, the media's main focus will be on Star Wars, with both sides taking up seemingly intractable positions. President Reagan will use his talks with Mr Craxi today to get details of the thinking of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko — in Rome last week — on Star Wars, although officials are clearly worried about Moscow's strong linking of the three sets of talks.

The President will offer Mr Gromyko, like other Western Allies, a share of Star Wars research in the hope that this might lock them into the technology. He will also rely on his underlings, Mr Thatcher, that the US is only engaged in research.

At the strategic defence talks, the US will point out that it is only following the same path of research into defence systems adopted by the Russians. According to yesterday's edition of Newsweek, the Pentagon has recently concluded that the US will not be capable of deploying even a limited system — to defend MX missile silos, for instance — until 1992-3.

On the other hand, the US believes that the Russian radar system in central Siberia is perfectly sited to defend Soviet SS-18 and SS-19 missiles, a point which Mr Max Kampelman, the head of the US delegation, is expected to hammer away at in Geneva.

Mr Reagan will get a chance to hear Mr Gromyko's view, first hand this week when he meets with Mr Vladimir Shcherbitsky, a Politburo member, who is in Washington with members of the Supreme Soviet to meet their "opposite numbers" on Capitol Hill.

It is noted here that Mr Shcherbitsky, as Prime Minister of the Russian Republic, is the second highest ranking member of the Soviet Government to visit Washington in 10 years, and his presence is seen as evidence of an improving atmosphere between the superpowers, and he talked optimistically on arrival of "removing the threat of nuclear war."

## Reagan divides Democrats with MX budget request

From Michael White, in Washington

PRESIDENT Reagan formally asked Congress yesterday to release \$1.5 billion to speed the MX missile-building programme and his tactics were proving increasingly successful in dividing those Democrats who still hope to kill off the missile.

At a weekend session of soul-searching about how to recapture the political initiative, 135 Democratic members of the House of Representatives showed themselves particularly fractious on the MX programme. Attention was focused on Mr Les Aspin, the newly-elected chairman of the house's influential Armed Services Committee, who — several

colleagues have claimed — only got the job on the understanding that he would switch his vote on the missile.

Mr Aspin's office said that he did no more than promise to reconsider. But the tensions underline the President's success in dividing the Opposition.

The controversial missile, part of the Triad of strategic force modernisation, which also includes the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber programmes, has been savaged by Congress in the past. Last year, Mr Aspin, a Pentagon "fixer" in Mr Ronald Reagan's days, helped save it with a compromise to finance 21 missiles for 1985.

It is this promissory note

which the President asked approval to cash yesterday. But he also has a 1986 budget request to approve 43 more of the 10-warhead missiles.

By timing his request to coincide with the opening of the Geneva arms talks, the President is during Congress to let him down.

Even Democrats are admitting that when the vote comes during the following week the President will get the cash from both houses. But negotiations on the subsequent 48 missiles are almost certain to result in a compromise.

## Nitze confident of progress at Geneva arms control talks

By Hella Pick

Mr Paul Nitze, the US Administration's senior adviser on arms control, yesterday expressed confidence that the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union — opening on March 12 — "will come to a favourable conclusion before the end of President Reagan's term of office" in 1989.

Mr Nitze, during a satellite press conference from Washington, made no attempt to spell out how far the Geneva negotiations might move towards the Administration's goal of diminishing dependence on offensive nuclear weapons, and persuading the Soviet Union to accept a vital role for defensive space weapons in establishing strategic stability.

The Soviet Union still insists that the Administration must share its Strategic Defence Initiative — the Star Wars

project. Moscow says that the principal goal of the Geneva negotiations is to reach agreement on the demilitarisation of space.

Mr Nitze contended yesterday that a world no longer dependent on a strategy of deterrence based on mutual assured destruction by nuclear weapons — such as was envisaged by Mr Reagan — would be a much safer one. In such a world the elimination of all nuclear weapons might be possible.

He appealed to the Soviet Union to "collaborate with the US in devising a mix of offensive and defensive armaments as a step towards that goal."

But he conceded that "it is difficult now to estimate whether the Soviet Union will come to the conclusion that it is in its interest to do this."

Mr Nitze was in charge of the Geneva INF talks to limit medium-range nuclear missiles,

broken off by the Soviet Union at the end of 1983 when the first deployments of cruise and Pershing II missiles were made in Britain and West Germany.

At the same time, the Soviet Union broke off the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the US in Geneva.

Both sets of negotiations had been marked by profound disagreements inside the US Administration about tactics, and to some extent even about the desirability of achieving any agreement with the Soviet Union.

As the new negotiations approach the end, Mr Nitze is to try and reconcile the various factions in the Administration. Yesterday he promised that "our negotiations will have a much smoother run than I have as INF negotiator." He asserted that the time there were no serious differences.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iraqi raid kills 11

IRAQI planes yesterday attacked an unfinished Iranian nuclear plant and a steel plant, killing at least 11 people, the Iranian news agency, Iran Press, said. The agency said an Exocet missile fired at the nuclear plant at Bushehr, in the northern Gulf, caused some damage but no casualties.

But at least 30 people were killed and 30 wounded in another attack by two Iraqi planes in the area of the steel plant outside Ahvaz. — Reuters.

**Tied up**  
A FRENCH expatriate was sentenced to three years in gaol by a local court for tying his houseboat to a coconut palm for 12 hours. Abidjan sources said yesterday. Serge Pasteret was also fined 500,000 CFA francs (equivalent of \$18,000). His wife who took photographs of the tied-up houseboat, was gaoled for one year and fined 27,000 CFA francs. The couple said they suspected the boy of robbing them. — Reuters.

### Acid words

THE Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, said yesterday that British industry caused much of the pollution affecting Nordic countries and urged Scandinavia to increase pressure on Britain to act against acid rain. Mr Palme deplored Britain's refusal to join 20 European countries committed to cutting sulphur emissions by 30 per cent by 1993. — Reuters.

### 'Wizards'

FOUR people, branded "wizards" by the British press, were beaten to death and their bodies set alight in a "ritual" attack on a township in South Africa, newspapers said yesterday.

### Out of gaol

TWO JOURNALISTS working for the Lagos Guardian have been released after completing one-year prison sentences imposed for "false publication." Their offence was "speculating about who might be appointed ambassador by the military government which seized power in December, 1983. Of the 11 names they published, 10 were correct." — AP.

### Disallowed

THE US Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the death sentence passed in 1980 on John Wayne Gacy after his conviction for the sex killings of 33 boys. The victims were murdered between 1972 and 1978. — Reuters.

### Going to Plan

BACHELORS in Plan, Spain — a tiny Pyrenean village — will welcome 160 women this week who answered their newspaper advertisement for brides. A town official said yesterday that "we hope this will end their loneliness." Plan is to hold a three-day fiesta to celebrate the event. — Reuters.

### Emigrating

A NUMBER of East German men who occupied West German embassies last year to press for the right to emigrate have already gained exit visas and arrived in the West, the Bonn Government said yesterday. No figures were available. — Reuters.

### Torn apart

A GIANT white pointer shark tore a 33-year-old woman in half while her four daughters watched from a beach near Port Lincoln, South Australia, police said yesterday. Professional hunters have been called in to search for the 20-foot long shark. The woman was snorkelling with her husband and a friend in six feet of water. — Reuters.

### Bhopal deaths

AT least two people were killed and three others seriously injured yesterday when a road bridge in Bhopal collapsed, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. — Reuters.

## British reluctance to back UN Torture Convention dismays European allies

From Iain Guest in Geneva

West European governments are expressing dismay at Britain's apparent reluctance to support an important UN convention that declares torture to be an international crime.

The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December after seven years of drafting committees. Since being opened for signature on February 4, it has been signed by 23 governments, 13 of them from West Europe. Britain, the US, and West Germany have not yet signed.

The convention is seen as an important addition to UN human rights instruments because it contains the principle

of "universal jurisdiction." Known torturers could be arrested in any country, where they could be tried or extradited.

The convention also contains an inspection procedure for investigating complaints. This is seen as essential by human rights groups if the convention is to have teeth.

Efforts are underway at the UN Human Rights Commission here to appoint a special UN "rapporteur" on torture as an interim measure before the convention comes into force.

A report by Amnesty International last April described torture as a "tool of state policy" in 88 countries.

Britain's West European al-

lies were hoping that Britain's delegation at the commission would announce London's signature. Instead, the British nature carries no binding obligations but is rather a statement of support.

Diplomats warn that the British position risks damaging Britain's reputation, and giving the impression that London has something to hide.

Some diplomats already assume that Britain is concerned that the convention's inspection procedure could be invoked to exploit the crisis in Northern Ireland. The only alternative objection could be the one favoured by Russian delegates — that any inspection would amount to "inter-

ference" in domestic affairs. There is speculation here about a possible inter-departmental dispute between the Foreign Office, which favours the signature, and the Home Office, which has doubts about the inspection procedure. According to some sources, the dispute has been discussed in Cabinet.

The UN Torture Convention was finally adopted at the General Assembly in New York on December 10 last year, which is the UN human rights day, after an unsuccessful effort by the Soviet Union to get the inspection machinery taken out of the convention. British delegates were conspicuous for their lack of support for the convention.

## Britons robbed on Palermo holiday bus

From George Armstrong in Rome

Thirty British tourists visiting Sicily as members of a group called the Friends of the Ashmolean Art Collection were robbed by six men who boarded their coach in Palermo on Sunday night.

One tourist who tried to oppose the six bandits, Mr Owen Frederick Brindley, aged 72, of

Halifax, was shot, the bullet grazing an arm. Some of the others in the group were man-handled and hit with pistols.

Mr Brindley was taken to hospital but last night had rejoined his companions at their Palermo hotel.

The robbery happened after a puppet show. When the tourists boarded the coach for the return to the hotel, the six men also got on and, at pistol point, ordered the driver to

take the coach to a dark and deserted side street. There each of the 30 passengers was stripped of all valuables. Heading to what was the local press yesterday called "an unprecedented event for Palermo, and one which could compromise the city's image abroad," Mr Rino Nicolosi, mayor of the Sicilian regional government, called on the visitors, bringing them flowers and his apologies. He

also gave the group's leader, on behalf of the region, a cheque for \$4,500.

About a year ago a similar act of robbery took place on the Italian mainland near Pompeii. Tourists returning from a visit to the ruins were leaving in a coach when they were stopped by another vehicle forced the driver to stop. One passenger tried to seize one of the pistols. He, too, was slightly injured.

## Hot-line on potholes

From Jill Jelliffe in Lisbon

Lisbon City Council has installed an emergency telephone line for one of Portugal's most revered institutions — the pothole. The city has been increasingly troubled by potholes this winter.

Lisbon's streets are usually poorly repaired, but this year they have deteriorated drastically with the winter rain.

People may now ring a special number to call a work crew who will add yet another patch to the street. The pothole has become a household word, a welcome diversion from the depressing topic of the economic recession.

Its importance as a national institution was underlined by the appearance of a pothole in the annual budget. After the budget was presented and approved in parliament, the government found that its balance-sheets did not tally. It announced that there was a pothole in the budget and that the unaccounted deficit of an extra 230,000 would be the subject of a specially-formulated amendment.

150 من الاموال



# Israel denies causing blast

From David Landau in Jerusalem.

ISRAELI defence officials yesterday denied any Israeli involvement in the bombing of the Maarakah mosque. They conceded privately that their disclaimers must seem unconvincing, but insisted on their veracity — and on Israel's honest embarrassment about the suspicious circumstances surrounding the blast.

The bomb exploded as the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, was touring villages on the Israeli side of the border and visiting in each of them dire threats of retribution against the Shi'ite guerrillas in south Lebanon.

"We are telling the Shi'ites," said Mr Rabin, "that they have two options: either there is quiet on both sides, which is what we want, or else they will not have quiet either, and their lives will not be worth living."

He said Israel was "delivering this message not by words, but by deeds." This was intended, apparently, as a reference to the harsh security measures which the Israeli army has been taking against Shi'ite villages near Tyre in recent weeks.

David Hirst, page 19

When reports began coming through of the disaster in Maarakah, Mr Rabin immediately stopped this line of rhetoric. But by then his tough talk had been recorded.

Israel's professed embarrassment and the suspicions against her, are naturally exacerbated by the fact that only on Sunday the Israeli army conducted a harsh search of Maarakah, including the ill-fated mosque, in fruitless pursuit of wanted Shi'ite gunmen.

After the search had ended, local Shi'ite guerrilla leaders summoned foreign reporters and taunted the Israelis, vowing to carry their guerrilla attacks over the border into Israel itself. Some of the men vowing sought by the Israeli soldiers were reported yesterday to have died in the bomb-blast.

"Nevertheless, despite the coincidences, I assure you we had nothing to do with it," the Defence Ministry spokesman, Mr Nahum Shai, said last night.



An Israeli soldier makes a V-sign as his armoured personnel carrier leaves the Shi'ite town of Maarakah. Israeli soldiers stormed the town in the Tyre area at the weekend, shooting one man dead and wounding eight women.

## Beirut accuses Jerusalem of 'new massacre'

# Mosque explosion kills 12 Lebanese

From our Correspondent in Beirut

The increasingly dangerous trial of strength between the Israeli army and the south Lebanese resistance fighters took an ugly twist yesterday when a bomb explosion in the Mosque of Maarakah killed 12 people, including two Shi'ite military leaders, and wounded dozens more.

The state radio accused Israel of perpetrating a "new massacre" in the occupied south on the 12th day of its iron fist policy.

President Amin Gemayel also summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to lodge a protest before a debate resumed on a Lebanese resolution condemning Israel for "inhuman military operations" in south Lebanon. The protest was aimed especially at the US, which has indicated that it will veto any resolution that does not also condemn the Lebanese resistance.

According to French UN troops who patrol the Maarakah area, the heartland of the Lebanese resistance, yesterday's bomb contained 30 pounds of explosive and was placed either in the mosque itself or on the floor above it.

where leaders of the Shi'ite movement, Amal, were meeting. Amal officials said that the bomb was probably hidden in a piece of furniture or concealed among books.

Whoever is behind this latest attempt to wound the resistance and sap its local support, the attack succeeded in doing what Israeli troops failed to do on Saturday when they stormed Maarakah and its mosque, detaining 17 men. Within 24 hours of the raid, the town's military leader, Khalil Jiradi, and Amal's regional military commander, Muhammad Sa'ad, reappeared in the village. Both men were among yesterday's dead.

In the capital, the Shi'ite leader, Mr Nabih Berri, said that the explosion occurred 10 minutes after the start of Amal's meeting in the mosque. He accused Israel of leaving the bomb before its forces withdrew from Maarakah on Saturday night.

"This is Israel's withdrawal," he said angrily. "This is 'peace for Galilee'. This is what they call a 'good neighbourhood'. They say they want nothing from Lebanon but peace. This is Israel's peace."

Mr Berri said that resistance and "vengeance" would continue.

time "even if the Israelis destroy the entire country. It is," he said, "a question of principle. This is what they cannot understand. . . . What do they want? We have many problems in Lebanon — more than enough."

The Syrian vice President, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, is expected here today to try to resolve some of these problems. At the top of his agenda will be Israel's announced withdrawal from the eastern Bekaa valley and the continuing, deepening debate about the absence of political reforms.

A new breakdown of security seemed likely yesterday with renewed artillery duels between Druze and Christian militiamen in the hills east of Beirut and new skirmishes in the Kitham area south of the capital.

The warring militias are also locked in a heated war of words about which of them shelled Beirut airport on Sunday and again yesterday, forcing a brief closure for Israeli troops stormed the main hospital in Tyre yesterday and beat up its director, hospital officials said. They also seized people queuing to give blood for victims of the Maarakah bomb attack.

# PLO bid to renegotiate agreement with Hussein

From Ian Black in Amman

The fragility of the accord agreed upon last month by Jordan and the PLO was underlined yesterday when two senior Palestinian officials arrived here to try to renegotiate crucial parts of it.

The officials, Mr Salah Khalfat and Mr Mahmoud Abbas, went straight into talks with King Hussein after flying in from a meeting in Algiers with government officials and President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen.

Mr Khalfat, often known as Abu Iyyad, is the deputy leader of Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement and Mr Abbas is a member of the PLO executive committee. Neither took part in the long negotiations which led to the signing of the five-point accord on February 11.

Their unexpected visit here follows three weeks of often angry comment from PLO officials about the precise meaning of the agreement, especially the final clause, which deals with the composition of a joint delegation to negotiate "a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East crisis."

The most important difference between the two sides is that the text released unilaterally in Amman at the weekend specifically mentions "a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," while PLO spokesmen said they want a united Arab delegation. Even Mr Arafat,

who has been markedly conciliatory, has said that this remains a point of contention.

Palestinian sources said last night that the two PLO men would be discussing the delegation question and the clause which talks of Palestinian self-determination within the context of the formation of a proposed confederation. The PLO is thought to want a commitment to self-determination without reference to a confederation.

Beneath these specific disagreements lies the broader question of relations between King Hussein and Mr Arafat, with each leader anxious to maintain his own freedom of manoeuvre while keeping open his dialogue with the other.

The PLO's bid to form an independent delegation is partly a question of its own status as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, but it also reflects the conviction that radical Arab states — such as Algeria, South

Yemen and Syria, and the Palestinian dissidents they support — will never accept PLO officials being absorbed into a joint delegation with moderate pro-Western Jordan.

While some PLO spokesmen, including Mr Khalfat, have been critical, Jordan has spared no effort to emphasise the "historic" importance of the agreement, especially the fact that it has tied the Palestinians to the principle of land for peace and implies recognition of Israel.

Criticism has not been welcome here: Jordanian newspapers have been warned not to publish comments that are too negative. Relations between the two sides were further soured when Jordan issued a text of the pact in defiance of an agreement not to make it public. Officials here say this was done to clarify the accord to the Arab world, but Western diplomats say it was to prevent PLO backsliding on the attempt to put their own gloss on it.

Arab sources here said that the PLO envoys would also discuss President Hosni Mubarak's peace proposals. The king goes to Egypt tomorrow for talks with Mr Mubarak.

Mr Mubarak, who is shortly to visit Washington, yesterday urged the US and Israel to exploit what he termed the breakthrough Amman accord.

"I see in this move a golden opportunity to achieve peace," he said.

# Tanaka's ailment spreads to party

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

The condition of Japan's most powerful politician, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, is more serious than originally believed, doctors admitted last night.

Political commentators are posing the question whether the 66-year-old Mr Tanaka will recover sufficiently to resume control of Japanese politics, or whether his influence will go into a decline. A medical bulletin said that the former prime minister, suffering from a cerebral infarction, would need to remain in hospital for another two or three months.

Mr Tanaka, who was prime minister in the early 1970s, entered hospital last Wednesday after suffering what doctors initially said was a mild stroke. Coming as it does when he was a serious challenge to his influence from his own followers in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's biggest faction, his illness has stirred much speculation about its impact on the unity of his own group and that of the governing party itself.

Scores of journalists are laying siege to the hospital for minute details about Mr Tanaka's condition from doctors, and called it a big corruption trial and sentenced to four years for accepting Lockheed bribes. His appeal is due to be heard later this year, and the stress of preparing for a new party battle, and his heavy drinking, may be contributory factors in his ailment.

On February 7, a third of the 119 MPs who owe allegiance to Mr Tanaka launched a study group and called it Soseika (creative politics society). But it must have looked more like a destructive force to Japan's most influential political wheeler-dealer. Everyone recognised the Soseika as a cabal to promote the Sumitomo Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, a senior aide who has put his ambitions for power before loyalty to his chief, Mr Tanaka.

This act of treachery is said to have enraged Mr Tanaka. A close aide said that he has seen Mr Tanaka angry many times, but never so much as when he learnt about the creation of this new faction within his faction. This may also have contributed to his heart trouble.

The Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, owes his selection and his second term as party leader to the support of Mr Tanaka. Mr Nakasone is said to be seeking to change the party rules to get a third term, and fear that Mr Tanaka with a sound parliamentary faction behind him.

This ambition would be dashed if the kingmaker loses an grip, and there is a realignment of the contending groups within the party. "Only Tanaka has the funds to keep the faction together," one political commentator says. "If something happens to him, it is doomed to break up, and the faction will be dissolved."

Mr Takeshita is not the only contender from the Tanaka faction with ambitions to succeed Mr Nakasone. The party's vice-president, Mr Sumitomo, was involved last year in an intrigue for the party leadership. He has reportedly been told by Mr Tanaka that he is next in the line for the leadership.

Many of the Finance Minister has openly established a power base to bid for Mr Nakasone's job. While Mr Nakasone is not an impressive figure, and his performance as Finance Minister has not been rated highly even by sympathetic party colleagues, he is regarded as a good Machiavellian with a tactical sense. This may enable him to outwit his benefactor, now bidding to command and to try to hold together his parliamentary army from a hospital bed.

# Barnard in challenge on ancestry

From our Correspondent in Johannesburg

Dr Christian Barnard yesterday challenged Dr Andries Treurnicht, arch-protagonist of "racial purity" and leader of the ultra rightwing Conservative Party, to prove white ancestry by submitting to a medical test.

Dr Barnard agreed to undergo the same test with Dr Treurnicht, although he admitted that he could not claim with certainty to be pure white.

"Certainly couldn't make that claim, even if I wanted to," he wrote in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday. "For one thing, the Barnard clan came out of the Kynsna Forest just before the turn of the century and has been officially classified as white only since then."

Dr Barnard then referred to research by Dr J. A. Heese in the late 1960s which showed that both Afrikaans and English-speaking whites had Coloured forebears. "It was one of the great ironies of fate that we are in a fine old racial stew," Dr Barnard commented.

Dr Barnard believes Andries when he says he is a real white man, but maybe he doesn't know that blood carries genetic markers which come from the early history of the Cape. Dr Heese gives a long list of Afrikaans family names whose genealogy he says includes evidence of racially mixed marriage. According to Dr Heese, at least 13 MPs in the whites-only House of Assembly have these surnames, among them the chief whip of the Conservative Party, Mr Jan Horn.

In the foreword to his book, Dr Heese quotes from Dr Treurnicht's "creed of an Afrikaner." "Never since the establishment of the (Afrikaner) Bismarck were the Coloured groups allowed into Afrikaner ranks or accepted as part of the white community." Dr Heese comments that this stands in contrast to the findings of researchers.

# ANC denies murdering Biko's comrade

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The murder last May by two African National Congress cadres of Ben Langa, former secretary-general of the outlawed South African Students Organisation, yesterday showed all the signs of causing turmoil in black political circles.

The ANC was said at their trial last week by one of the suspected murderers to have ordered the killing, but the ANC denied this at the weekend. It said that the Government had initiated the killing through its security service.

The ANC denial was welcomed by Mr Sam Langa, elder brother of Ben Langa, who said that it put the killing into perspective.

During the trial one of the killers, Sipho Xulu, told the court that he and Clarence Feni had been ordered by an ANC official, known only as Leonard, to eliminate Langa because he had passed on

"false information" to the ANC.

Langa, who was a political comrade of the late Steve Biko, was shot dead at his flat near Marlburg.

Xulu and Feni were sentenced to death last week by Mr Justice J. Kriek. Xulu alleged in court that he had been recruited into the ANC by Langa before the murdered man purportedly earned the organisation's money.

But in a statement after the trial the ANC said: "No ANC guerrillas were ever sent to kill Ben Langa." The ANC insisted that Langa was the victim of discrimination put out by "agents of the Pretoria regime."

In an interview, Mr Sam Langa labelled his brother's murder by the two ANC men as a "shameful misjudgment." He expressed regret that the two men had used a defence which had impugned his brother's political integrity.

Another Langa brother, Mr

Pius Langa, is a lawyer, who once defended Xulu when he was charged in court after unrest at Sobantu township near Marlburg.

Mr Pius Langa, like Mr Sam Langa, said that Ben Langa was a victim of repression and that his death "can only delight the enemies of the struggle."

Within two days of the death sentence being imposed on Langa's killers, the administrative secretary of the Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front, Mr Patrick Lephunya, was taken from his Soweto home for three hours by four men, two of whom identified themselves as members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

According to Mr Lephunya, the men tried to recruit him and warned that if he did not cooperate they could "franchise him" and make the ANC believe that he was an informer. The ANC would then order its military wing, Umkhonto we

Siz, to execute him as a traitor, they threatened.

NIS has denied that it or any of its agents was involved in the South African Police in Soweto have since asked Mr Lephunya to help them with an investigation into the matter.

A bomb explosion yesterday damaged the offices of the governing National Party in the small Free State town of Kroonstad. No one was hurt.

Kroonstad lies next to the black township of Seeloville, scene of recurring unrest during the past nine months. Several blacks have died and damage to property now runs to tens of thousands of pounds.

Formerly quietest townships in the Free State have become focal points of resistance to rent and service charge increases, introduced by new "puppet" township councils, and to the "inferior education" offered blacks by the Department of Education.

# Sudan asks to sell EEC's food aid

From Derek Brown in Brussels

The Sudanese Government wants EEC food intended to ease the plight of around four million starving people, to be sold instead through local markets.

Its insistence that the food be seen as economic aid to the country rather than emergency relief to the starving has disrupted plans to send 150,000 tonnes of urgently needed supplies.

Talks to resolve the dispute are now under way in Khartoum. Meanwhile, only 3,500 tonnes of food aid from the EEC has been received in the Sudan, whose own famine-hit population has been swollen by around a million Ethiopian and Chadian refugees.

The EEC Commission insists that the food should be distributed where it is most desperately needed: among the indigenous hungry people as well as in the refugee camps. But the Sudanese authorities insist that the supplies be a continuation of the economic subsidy provided by past food aid programmes.

The Khartoum Government has in fact underlined one of the prevailing misconceptions about the EEC's response to famine in Africa. Although a large part of the 150,000 tonnes of promised food is genuinely additional aid, the rest has been supplied and funded through the Community's long

running assistance programmes.

The Sudan, long used to such general aid, is now insisting that the EEC continues to subsidise the Khartoum food market.

The dispute was confirmed yesterday by Britain's Development Minister, Mr Timothy Raison, after talks with the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, Mr Lorenzo Natali.

"There is a difficulty about what the food should be used for. The Commission's view is that the food should be distributed free where it is most needed, whereas the Sudanese believe it is reasonable to sell it on the market," he said.

Mr Raison described the Sudanese argument as "legitimate," being based on the needs of their own people. But the British Government supported the Commission's line, that in present circumstances the food should go where it is most needed.

Britain, which is also contributing to the bilateral section of the general EEC effort, had sent 28,500 tonnes, and had promised another 30,000 tonnes.

The first instalment of British aid had been distributed through the UN High Commission for Refugees, and the World Food Programme. Of the second batch, around 13,000 tonnes would go to refugees, with the destination of the balance yet to be decided, he said.

# Ethiopia rebels free airmen seized on mercy flight

Addis Ababa: Ethiopian rebels yesterday freed five French Air Force crewmen seized along with the cargo of a famine relief plane while on a mercy flight mission.

The five airmen were in good health and returned to Addis Ababa yesterday.

The first thought that four medical staff of the French Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) volunteer

relief organisation were also seized when the Transal cargo, carrying wheat to drought victims in the northern town of Lalibela, was held.

But officials in Paris and an MSF spokesman in Ethiopia said yesterday that no medical workers were on board the plane.

The rebels, thought to be long to the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), are reported to have seized the

cargo of eight tonnes of wheat, but that could not be confirmed. Diplomats said Sunday's incident was the worst of a series of attacks on aid workers by rebels in the northern province of Wollo, where Lalibela is situated, and in Tigre and Eritrea provinces.

The rebels have seized any of the Western Air Force planes ferrying food as part of the international relief effort.

But the rebels have attacked

convoy of trucks in the past. Ethiopia has been holding three helicopter crew two days in the Wollo province under house arrest at an Asmara hotel for the last 10 days for allegedly overflying the country, the French embassy disclosed yesterday. It said negotiations were underway to secure the release of the men, who were ferrying their Dutch helicopter from India to Holland. —Reuters/AP.

# SA political prisoner tells why he chose freedom

'I hope my comrades will understand', he says after agreeing to forswear all violence

From David Richardson in Kibbutz Ma'ayan Baruch, Upper Galilee.

DENIS GOLDBERG, South Africa's longest serving political prisoner, was released last Thursday, after 22 years in gaol, because of prolonged and high-level Israeli pressure on the South African Government. His case was taken up by his daughter, Hilary, who has lived in this kibbutz on the Lebanese border since 1980.

Among those who intervened on his behalf were the Israeli President, Mr Chaim Herzog, and the former Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens. Mr Goldberg was serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the South African Government.

Mr Goldberg was freed after agreeing to forswear violence. "I hope my comrades understand why I signed," he said yesterday. "Although I expect they think my timing — so soon after the arrest of the United

Democratic Front leadership — was terrible." Mr Goldberg was made a patron of the UDF.

The imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other prominent black political prisoners who are being held outside Cape Town, refused Pretoria's offer of freedom.

Mr Goldberg acknowledges that he was emotionally weak when he signed. The original offer for conditional release from President P. W. Botha in January "awakened in me a deep yearning to see my family again. Twenty-two years ago I kissed my daughter and son goodnight and walked out of their lives. Also I was not with the political leadership in the Cape — strength is a collective, not an individual thing."

He said that he was urged by his fellow prisoners in the maximum security political section to take the oppor-

tunity of leaving prison after 22 years. One told him that "those who have suffered in prison will understand. Those who haven't are not important."

The South African Government's original offer to release the political prisoners in exchange for a renunciation of violence was understood to have followed demands from the US Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, for more substantial gestures of goodwill towards South Africa's black majority.

There was still a possibility of peaceful change in South Africa, Mr Goldberg said, but that was entirely in the hands of the white regime.

"The political realities are such that unless the President includes the blacks and the ANC in the political process, all his actions must achieve the opposite of what he is seeking — the security

of the white people. By holding on to every lever of power and rejecting the blacks' right to participate, he is increasing resentment tremendously."

Mr Goldberg stressed that his own renunciation of violence was a personal act. "Whatever my position as a result of the undertaking," he said, "I understand other people's right to act."

Referring to the school children who have been at the forefront of the recent clashes with the government, he said: "There must come a time when they will find that stones against the institutionalised violence of the state are not enough."

He was encouraged by the apparent unity between parents and their children in the confrontation with the government for better education for black youth. This was absent when the issue first surfaced and erupted into violence in 1976.

Mr Goldberg intends to

travel to London within the next two weeks and hopes to resume his political activities in the ANC.

But he will be walking a tightrope in view of his undertaking not to plan or instigate violence, nor to make himself liable to arrest. "If I can I would like to go back," he said.

He said he was not in a position to judge the critical reports about the ANC which suggest that it was a divided, penetrated, and totalitarian organisation. "The South African security apparatus obviously has an interest in propagating this view," he said, and he acknowledged "that this is an occupational hazard for all exiled political movements."

"As the ANC becomes more successful in South Africa and as an act of leadership begins to emerge there, even if it is underground, such factionalism as there is will become irrelevant," he said.

# Critic is dismissed

From Tom Lassar in Manila

President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday dismissed the Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, and reprimanded another senior minister in an apparent demonstration that he is again in full control of his government.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, was told by Mr Marcos in an angrily worded letter that "certain positions you have taken and announced publicly were incompatible with those of the Government and myself."

The immediate cause for his dismissal cited by the President was Mr Tolentino's refusal to endorse several presidential appointments to foreign ministry positions and embassy posts abroad.

Mr Tolentino, who took office only last June, is among the most persistent of the President's critics from within his own ruling New Society Movement.

He has often spoke out against the President's decrees-making powers, saying they hinder economic recovery, and his powers to detain people without trial.

The Labour Minister, Mr Blas Ople, also among the few critics in the ruling party, was expelled for saying the Government is heavily dependent on patronage.

Mr Denis Goldberg: Free after 22 years



THERE ARE two words which local politicians of all parties facing elections this May do not want to hear for the next two months. They are "school closures". But the fact remains that as soon as the newly elected county education committees meet, with a clear run of four years' policy-making ahead of them, many are going to find the crisis of falling rolls in their secondary schools at the top of the agenda.

The figures are stark. The secondary school population has already dropped by 9.5 per cent from its peak, and will be down by a third in 1991. Empty places in the secondary schools reached 800,000 at the end of last year, and will go on rising as the smaller age groups work their way through the system. In the UK as a whole, 31 per cent of secondary schools last year clocked up fewer pupils than the 600 regarded by the Inspectorate as the minimum viable size for a comprehensive school. Even allowing for the fact that there are some grammar schools, and 13 to 18 comprehensives, the total of 1,686 schools with fewer than 600 pupils, either of which can arguably function effectively on lower numbers, this still leaves the local authorities with a host of difficult decisions to be taken as soon as the elections are safely over.

What concerns the Government, of course, is money. It is estimated that every 100,000 surplus places taken out of use will save £10 million on running costs, leaving teachers' salaries out of account. On the ground, the savings could be far greater because teachers' salaries cannot be left out of account.

What is happening, says the Association of County Councils, many of those members face almost insoluble dilemmas over small secondary schools in rural areas, is that unit costs in many secondary schools are rising as extra staff have to be provided to maintain an adequate curriculum. The local authority statistics show quite clearly that costs per secondary pupil have risen quite sharply even in some areas which have cut educational spending overall. The dis-economies of scale are biting hard.

And there are increasing signs that the Government is losing patience, particularly with local authorities who cannot get political agreement on a closure policy. The Labour-controlled London Borough of Newham has been given two months to explain to the DES why it has not agreed a reorganisation policy for its declining secondary schools following a report from the district auditor which claimed there was an urgent need for closures. When Sir Keith Joseph put Liverpool under similar pressure last year, a re-organisation plan came very quickly from the newly elected Labour administration there.

**Many head teachers realise that the answer to falling rolls is to concentrate resources, but they never volunteer their own schools for closure. Maureen O'Connor points to some harsh realities**



## For whom the school bell tolls

But the pressure on the local authorities to act is by no means all financial. The HMI report on Northamptonshire's schools last week made the point, yet again, that some schools were becoming too small to be educationally viable. And it is five years since the Briant report, *Falling Rolls in Secondary Schools*, urged local authorities to provide by 1991 the smallest reasonable number of secondary schools and the largest sizes — making allowance for travelling distances and a reasonable provision of space.

But what is too small? The Inspectorate reckons that below the magic figure of 600, schools for 11 to 16 year olds will have too few staff to ensure adequate coverage of the whole curriculum, some departments will be reduced to a single teacher — with disastrous effects on the subject if the teacher is less than adequate — and the availability of senior posts will make it difficult to recruit well-qualified and experienced staff. In a school which falls to four forms of entry, they suggest, there will be a little opportunity to differentiate between children of different ability, and small minority groups of very able or severely disadvantaged children may be neglected because it is too expensive in teacher time to provide for them adequately.

For 13 to 18 schools, the HMI's major report on secondary education indicated that there were signs of educational disintegration below five forms of entry. And on top of all this, HMI believe that a school sixth form should be at least 120 pupils strong and provide a range of

12 to 15 A level subjects — a menu some of our small secondary schools can at present only dream about. Theoretically, the solution to the problem of falling rolls is simple. It involves the concentration of resources into fewer units. Some of the big city authorities, which have been hit by population movements as well as the fall in the birth-rate, have done it already. Inner London undertook a major reorganisation of its schools between 1976 and last year as pupil numbers collapsed from 180,300

to 133,138. Altogether 70 London secondary schools were phased out in a massive operation which aroused remarkably little fuss. Manchester has undertaken a similar exercise, and Coventry is doing the same. And according to head teachers, the educational reasons for getting on with the job are multiplying as pressure builds for a reformed secondary curriculum. More science — with the likelihood of the Government asking soon for all pupils to take science subjects up to 16, more craft, de-

sign and technology, a more problem solving approach to the curriculum, not a creative subjects, as proposed by the Hargreaves Report on the curriculum for London schools — all imply more space and more expensive hardware for older pupils in areas where specialist teachers are in short supply. The answer lies in fewer, better resourced schools, heads say privately — although they will never volunteer their own school for closure.

Jack Dutton, president of the Secondary Heads' Association, fears that schools will simply not be able to tool up adequately for the task they face between now and the end of the century. "We welcome Government initiatives on the curriculum, but we don't think the resource implications have been recognised. There is a desperate need for forward planning."

The problem for local politicians lies in selling the idea of another round of secondary reorganisation to a public which obstinately clings to its local school and school teachers. It is not believed in any case that small is beautiful. And it is not helped, the local authorities are quick to add, by a DES procedure for approving school closures and amalgamations which is almost always slow and occasionally appears quite arbitrary. If the DES really wants surplus places taken out of commission, then they themselves could speed up the processes of re-organisation, it is suggested.

But the job can be done, says Peter Newsam, ILA's former education officer, who devised a procedure which saw Inner London's ten divisions through the process without major upset. "We broke the problem down into areas to keep the scale human, and we then devised a procedure which allowed the maximum public discussion, first of the facts, and then of the various options available, including the option of simply doing nothing."

In the end, he reckoned he would have to take options which took public objections into account, and had the advantages of allowing London to phase out some of its oldest and most dilapidated school buildings and — even more significantly — plough back some of the money saved into new facilities for the surviving schools.

In other words, the pill was well enough sugared to allow a major reorganisation to go ahead relatively smoothly, even with all the complications of parental choice, church and single sex schools which exist in inner London. And that is a thought worth pondering during the moratorium on closure discussions leading up to the county elections.



## CAREERS Off the shelf

ALL SCHOOL departments lack books these days, and staff responsible for careers and guidance work are no exception. Their heads decide how much of their overstretched capitation can go to the funding and up-dating of a careers library. One teacher reports that he can just get by on the £500 he is allowed, while another, in a school of the same size, had to buy a filing cabinet and drawers out of his first annual dole of £100. He can show that he has injected more than £200 of his own money to enable the work to continue.

The irony is that never before have so many useful books been available. You don't find them in shops though because they go out of date too quickly to make them commercially attractive. Teachers and interested parents usually have to go to the publishers or accredited distributors for the books they want. Schools' libraries are usually built round a base of a few reliable and necessary reference books, with specialist slimline volumes covering specific careers, acquired in response to student demand. Many employers and professional bodies produce lavish and informative free literature: the Engineering Council, the Chartered Insurance Institute and the Equal Opportunities Commission are particularly good about this. Such material can provide the basis for lessons on the critical appraisal of possible careers, the gathering of information and recruitment. Anyone setting up a careers library should consult Elizabeth Summerson's *Careers Information and Careers Libraries*.

Reference books, compendia, courses, guides, etc. Any school with a sixth form needs the Compendium of University Entrance Requirements, the *Cambridge Handbook*, as well as the NATPE Handbook of degree and advanced courses in colleges of further and higher education. Brian Heap's annual *Direct* (Cassell, £2.50) is a good source of careers consultants (who gives the author's best guesses about what A levels are going to be required. It is important to up-date such books each year).

Signposts for Sixth Formers (Edwin H. Cox, Careers Consultants) can be helpful at this stage and in its wider role in helping children learn in all subjects. It is part of the culture of their time, and that is why it joins the violin and the saxophone as another making instrument, and one which they see widely used by their heroes and heroines. This is an addition to the school equipment, not a replacement, something which can expand learning. They also need some understanding and confidence with it, for part of the role of education is to help children comprehend and control the world around them. Man must be in control of the technology, of which the computer is part, and one cannot start learning to do that too young.

Helping with career decisions.

Many teachers use the CRAC Guides (Decisions at 15/16+ and Decisions at 18/19+) in guidance lessons and, at £2.50, they are a good bargain for those pupils who bargain themselves for the insights they offer in a very readable form. Audrey Segal's recently-revised *Careers and Education* (Cassell, £17.50) ought to be in any careers library, as should an A-Z of Careers & Jobs (a useful distinction) which is produced by Kogan Page for £4.95. This is the equivalent of the set of cards which composes a programme called *Signposts* which comes from COIC, the Careers & Education Information Centre. Parents and teachers of girls will particularly value the Penguin, *Equal Opportunities*, a careers guide; this book, by Wally Ollins, as well as Anna Alston, is in its seventh edition.

There is a shortage of guidance material about working at the craft and operative levels. This, no doubt, reflects the current position in industry. There is, however, *Careers and Jobs without O-levels* (The Careers Centre, £1.95) and *Unqualified Success* (Juri Gabriel) and the COIC production, *Occupations '85*.

Specific careers information. COIC now has only five titles in its *Choice of Careers* series but there are 43 (at 99p each) in one called *Working In...* the Kogan Page collection of *Careers In...* has 64 titles at £2.50. An alternative to books there are the question-and-answer *Job Knowledge Indices* which have been produced in card form by New Opportunities Press and as micro software by Careerdata. There is quite a lot of free material about which offers guidance in writing application forms, being interviewed, and so on. Librarians might, however, consider getting *How to Get a Job*, by Marjorie Harris. This is put out by the Institute of Personnel Management. Anyone wanting more information about these and other publications should write (enclosing a sse) to the Education Editor, who will arrange for a member of the NACGT to supply it.

Written by Jack Cross, from information supplied by Janice Cook of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

Does it matter that only a small percentage of computer literate children will get jobs in computing? Richard Fothergill thinks not

## The computer — a part of the culture of our time

"THE NOTION of computer literacy may well turn out to be the most expensive mythical eddying of our era," wrote Waddilove, a lecturer in computing, in *Education Guardian*, February 19. There were jobs in computing for only about two and a half per cent of the year's school-leavers, he argued. Here is the reply from Richard Fothergill, Director of the Microelectronics Education Programme.

IT IS misleading to suggest that the introduction of microcomputers into schools is solely to do with children being prepared for later work. That some vocational

training is undertaken, particularly in those subjects dealing with typing and office practice, is very important as the children taking these subjects will be more familiar with the kind of equipment they will increasingly find in their future work. It will develop the very necessary personal self-confidence. It is not just the practical skills that are learned, though these are helpful, but the equally important attitude of growth and development of character and personal attitudes.

Vocational implications are also associated with the growing support for technological and scientific studies, in both of which the computer as well as associated electronic devices feature

strongly. It is gratifying for those in industry and commerce to see a growing enthusiasm for these aspects of the curriculum, and, while not every child can and should specialise in these topics, there is a national need to increase the proportion who do. To ignore the practical value of the microcomputer in developing appropriate skills, approaches, methods of thinking and learning in these subjects is to omit an instrument that has already proved its classroom value in this field, and incidentally one of the most important tools of modern production and design.

In his discussion of computer studies, Mr Waddilove attacks its vocational value. However, few people claim

that is what it is for, and certainly not that it produces programmers. No one would sensibly claim that O level or even A level geography is the perfect training for a meteorologist, so why must we ascribe different values to computer studies. The courses are useful in helping children understand (to an appropriate level) the role and value of computing in society, and introduce a basic knowledge, just as other school subjects achieve similar knowledge. Incidentally, few modern courses in this subject pay much attention to programming techniques.

So why is the microcomputer necessary as part of the equipment of an up-to-date school? Two aspects, of office work and technological and scientific studies have al-

ready been mentioned. But it is its value in bringing new dimensions and possibilities to learning that has really excited teachers. Experiences, explorations and explanations that were not possible before, have now become available to enlarge the learning, thinking and conceptualising of children.

Consider the primary maths teacher using turtle graphics and the Logo language and seeing his class, rapid and deeper understanding of shape, angle and distance than children acquire. Talk to the English teacher about the immense benefits to creative writing that the word processor has introduced. At last the history teacher is able to use raw historical data with children and see them developing mature techniques and

conceiving relevant hypotheses. Consider the science teacher increasing the range and repetition of experiments, as well as using the monitoring and control of others.

One could go on with examples. Mr Rowson in her letter last week emphasised the importance of information skills, and how the microcomputer is enhancing the opportunities of children developing appropriate techniques and thinking styles here, so important for them in their future life. And there is also its role in communications which is only now coming to school through Prestel and the Times Network, and opening out new visions for children in understanding their environment.

So don't think of the micro-

computer only in a vocational sense, although it is a part to play in this, but in its wider role in helping children learn in all subjects. It is part of the culture of their time, and that is why it joins the violin and the saxophone as another making instrument, and one which they see widely used by their heroes and heroines. This is an addition to the school equipment, not a replacement, something which can expand learning. They also need some understanding and confidence with it, for part of the role of education is to help children comprehend and control the world around them. Man must be in control of the technology, of which the computer is part, and one cannot start learning to do that too young.

On the Aston campus

No other university has carried out such an ambitious re-assessment of itself as Aston. Rick Rogers looks at the scale and success of the operation

## The slimline tonic

manities and social sciences faculties. Aston now has three faculties: engineering, science, management and policy sciences. Nothing was sacrosanct if it failed the reduced size of the student intake. For example, the 100-year-old metallurgy department was shut because of a poor intake and high drop-out rate.

The student population has been reduced by 2,000 to 3,600. Unlike many other universities, Aston has cut its overseas students in engineering and computer science, and engineering and management.

At postgraduate level, the university has taken off 70 per cent of its programmes. This in spite of Aston being the fourth best performer for producing postgraduates, Crawford explains. "We've done it because the average enrolment was of the order of 8 or 10. We believe the average enrolment for our masters' programmes should be 25 or 30. We have only retained the few that seem able to do that."

Emphasis is strongly on providing programmes that better meet future needs of industry and commerce. Engineering degrees have been enhanced to provide full professional accreditation via conversion courses or bolt-on modules.

A new package of restructured module-based programmes has just been agreed for 1986, including joint honours in engineering and computer science, and engineering and management.

As evidence of the success of such major surgery, Professor Crawford points to the dramatic rise in the number of applicants putting Aston as first choice — up 41 per cent between 1982/3 and the entry for this October. Those putting Aston first jumped from 17.7 per cent to 25.2 per cent of all applicants. That 1985 figure is better than Salford (14.5 per cent), not as good as Loughborough (31.1 per cent), Bath (29 per cent) or Surrey (28.6 per cent). But no other "technological" university has experienced such rapid improvement in first-choice applicants.

Most others are static or declining. "As we made our demands more stringent, the demand for places has increased," said Professor Crawford.

The other part of Aston's regeneration is the development of Extension Education — in the heart of the city to interact with West Midlands industry to help create new industries, processes and products.

The 22-acre Science Park, financed by the city council, has space for more than 100 high technology firms to be in close contact with the university's advanced research sectors as well as providing new clientele for other campus services.

It is vital, argues Professor Crawford, that working with industry does not compromise what Aston sees as the legitimate intellectual and academic objectives of the university. "Are you enhancing scholarship, research and teaching?"

He adds, "It is not an industrial estate next to a university but a science — industrial park combining very strongly with the university, influencing and shaping it in subtle ways. The industrial park at Stanford has grown into SUI, a science — university — industry — a creative community" — based on Science Park, Technology Transfer Institute, and a Centre for Extension Education.

The proposed Institute, based on an existing Aston company, is backed by West Midlands and Birmingham councils. It will act as a consulting and research institute, involving university personnel, to ensure the rapid transfer of technological developments to industry. Development and consulting costs will be shared among firms in the region and the

Institute should be self-supporting.

If Science Park and Institute enable Aston to sell its research and scholarship, the Centre for Extension Education, set up last year, is selling its teaching. Using a system called *Tutored Video Instruction* (TVI), piloted at Stanford, timetabled postgraduate lectures on information technology, advanced computing and management are filmed and the video-tapes despatched the same day to industry and business clients for training staff. "In the depths of the misery of the cuts in December, 1981, we put half a million of our money with TVI," says Professor Crawford.

Unfortunately, by 1983 the general view of Aston remained unchanged. So it took another innovative step and called in international design consultants Wolf Ollins, which specialises in corporate identity work. Its brief was to provide Aston with a new identity based on what it was actually up to.

Wolf Ollins surveyed how people rated the university. Inside, morale was low. Outside, Aston held little significance. The restructuring since 1981 had been done with little or no publicity. Most people







## Folk at work

THE Woodcraft Folk, a tribe of little people set on a high-minded path through life by adults, have begun celebrating their 60 years of survival and growth in the hedgerows and against the odds in a war-plagued century.

The Folk, who have numbered Neil Kinnock's children among their members, get into the swing of their anniversary year on Saturday with a big workshop at County Hall, London, where they will look back at their history. Taking part since an open-air youth appears to promote longevity will be two of their elder statesmen, "Swift Canoe" and "Little Otter": Mr Teddy Hawkes, their president, and Dr Leslie Paul, who founded them in 1925 as a non-militaristic, cooperative, educational, and internationalist alternative to the great youth movement of the time, the Scouts and Guides.

It must have been an alarming moment for the more conservative brand of scoutmaster when Leslie Paul, an 18-year-old defector from their ranks, held his first meeting in Calford, South London, with five boys aged between 10 and 11. Their first objective was "camping and living out in

close contact with nature." But their fourth was a true Clause Four — community ownership of the instruments of production. And their fifth objective was to stop arms production.

"There was a great reaction, not just among Scouts but in the whole of society, a war-weariness," recalls Dr Paul in *We Are of One Blood*, a 50-page memoir produced for the anniversary. "We had this background of a kind of Utopian idealism which seems rather to have died out unless we can regard it as revived in the Ecology Movement — an ideal of harmony. One of their early booklets called them 'The Green Company' — the Movement for Workers' Children."

By 1931 nurtured by the Co-operative movement, they had 1,000 members. The Labour Party recognised them as its official youth movement. They developed with a heavy Red Indian influence; it is still said that some Folk go through life using tribal names, never knowing each other's baptismal names.

The Folk now have 500 groups totalling 17,000 — 18,000 young people and are a year. They put much stress on multi-racial work in inner cities. Celebratory festivals are being held during the year in London, Milton Keynes, Leicester, Bristol, and Glasgow, and their sixtieth anniversary conference is in Loughborough next month.

An anniversary appeal to expand the movement is being sponsored by, among others, the Kinnocks, Julie Christie, the illustrator Raymond Briggs, the NUM general secretary, Peter Heathfield, Trevor Huddleston, Peggy Seeger, and E. P. Thompson.

*We Are of One Blood*, £1.50, from Folk Supply, the Woodcraft Folk, 13 Rotherham Road, London SW 17. Tel. 01-872 6031.

**The world on a shoestring**

SQUID fishing in South Africa has a reputation for making money in France may not immediately come to mind when thinking

about a working holiday. Nor would most people expect to survive travelling for two years starting with £10.

It can be done. The second edition of *Work Your Way around the World*, by Susan Griffiths for the travelling entrepreneur with a cash flow problem. This character is most likely to be the student on a long vacation, but it could also be the professional tramp, the businessman in a mid-life crisis, or the housewife sick to death of polishing the kitchen sink.

The book is an invaluable guide to the techniques of escapism. It contains all the stories and tips told on college campuses in the autumn, how to get around red tape and when it's safe to ignore it; how to weede, cajole, or force an entry into a job — any job; how to exploit friends and relations living abroad. And so on.

In particular, the chapter on Extreme will be of use to the destitute traveller. Tricks like eating your food in a self-sealing can before getting to the till might not occur to law-abiding British citizens. Nor would feigning illness to get a night's sleep in a hospital. However, it is not as much as £8,000 is not recommended.

*Work Your Way around the World*, published by Vacation Work, £5.95.

## Practical book on sex

WHAT does the teacher taking the sex education lesson say if a pupil asks, "Are you a virgin, Miss?" or "What kind of contraceptive do you use, Sir?"

The answer is given in a new and thoroughly practical book of sex education guidelines for teachers. "We started this course agreeing everyone has a right to sex education. It is not just for the young, it is for all of us in their sex lives, and that goes for me as well. I don't ask you about your sex life, and I don't expect you to ask me about mine."

Routines for teachers to get over possible initial embarrassment, such as practising



SOME teachers wear their hearts on their sleeves. Gordon Woods wears his on his chest, life-size, in red and blue, and with 26 parts labeled by initials. In no time at all, he found he had learned the names of all 26 parts.

Another shirt has the

saying all the dreaded words out loud in front of the mirror, or tape recording answers to hypothetical questions, are included. So are the procedures for dealing with a child's sexual material at a parents' meeting, so that parents can learn or revise their sexual knowledge and terminology without loss of face.

The author, Dillys Went, says that most parents will support a school's sex education programme, but some will raise objections. The main ones she has met are: "My child is too young for this course," "I have already told my child the facts of life and feel it is the parents' right to do so," "It is not right to do this work in school," "They're country children and they'll learn it from the animals," "My religion has reservations on talking about sex to children."

Answers to all these are given, together with factual material, teaching guides, and where books, leaflets, films

can be obtained, in *Sex Education: Some Guidelines for Teachers*, by Dillys Went, Bell and Hyman, price £12.95 hardback, £6.95 limp.

## Let democracy take over

SCHOOLS are urged to consider democratic control by staff, pupils, and the community as an alternative to authoritarian systems of management. In a discussion document published by the Socialist Education Association.

The Management of Schools is the SEA's response to Sir Keith Joseph's call for improvements in the selection of head teachers. It says: "We disagree with the Secretary of State for Education in believing that it should turn on the capacity of a single person, however able, to match up to the problems concerned."

The booklet suggests alternatives to the head's "despotic" rule.

Involve more staff in decision-making.

Divide responsibility (the booklet points out that in Europe, Japan, and the United States administration and pedagogy are separated);

Allow senior teachers to take turns to act as head;

Elect a collective cabinet of teachers to run the school.

The SEA asks whether the notion of teachers acting "in loco parentis" is outdated. It says: "By requiring teachers, and specifically head teachers, to act as a reasonable parent to many hundreds of highly individual youngsters simultaneously, the law invests the profession with awesome responsibility and superficial power."

"Is the doctrine of in loco parentis any longer reasonable? Is it necessary or workable? It is certainly responsible for much of the tension between school and home, school and community, and school and student. It is certainly responsible for most of the stress inside school."

The booklet rejects the "centralist" approach to the governance of schools which asserts the role of the local authority as the only true representative of the community, and suggests instead that "a more fruitful approach is to develop the idea of the community school."

The Management of Schools costs 40p and can be obtained from: The Socialist Education Association, 110 Humbertstone Road, London E13.

## Silence helps the blind

THE Department of the Environment has saved a leading school for the blind from closure by refusing permission for a gravel quarry to be excavated on adjoining farmland. The department's inspector, who conducted a public inquiry into the proposal, has ruled that the noise from the operation would have devastated the

children's education in mobility.

The school of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind has for more than 40 years occupied the large country house near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, which was formerly the home of the motor-car king, Lord Herbert Austin.

Generations of blind children from Birmingham and the West Midlands have been encouraged to roam free in the extensive and peaceful grounds surrounding Lickey Garage, Birmingham, where they have developed a technique known as "echo location" — the bat-like ability to detect objects in front of them by listening to the way their own voices rebound from obstacles.

The report by the DoE inspector, Mr L. A. Davies, says that the noise from the quarry could have destroyed the confidence of the school's youngsters in the important initial stages of their echo location training.

The news that the proposal has been thrown out has been warmly welcomed by the school authorities who would have been faced with the prospect of looking for new premises for their 80 boys and girls aged from 4 to 18.

"The whole point of the school moving out to this house in 1943 was that it is the perfect place in which blind children can develop, and there is no doubt we would have had to leave," says the headmaster, Dr John Pugh.

A great deal of extraneous noise from something like a quarry would have masked the children's hearing ability. The beauty of this place is that they can learn to move about freely and explore by themselves in absolute safety.

**A line or two on art**

THE TATE Gallery is into poetry. Not only are this season's poetry workshops for children already almost

full; but, inspired by over 500 poems sent in by children last year in a competition with a "low" profile advertising, the Tate Gallery in association with the Poetry Society, is launching a new invitation, backed by heavy advertising, to both adults and children to write a poem inspired by a work of art in the Tate or by the experience of visiting the gallery. A huge response is expected.

First prize for adults (who will be restricted to 60 lines) is £250; winning children (three categories, seven and under, 8-11, and 12-16) will receive first prizes of £50. There is no limit to how much children can write because, according to Pat Adams of the Tate Education Department, "children don't usually write so much anyway."

Winning poems from adults will be included in an anthology of poems specially commissioned from leading poets who have agreed to be inspired by the Tate. Adult poems will be judged by Fleur Adcock, Gavin Ewart, and Alan John Brown; children's judges are Gillian Clarke and Gareth Owen. Entries close July 31.

Entry forms from Pat Adams, Education Department, The Tate Gallery, St. James's, London SW1A 1AA, and mark the envelope indicating which category you are interested in.

## Pen mightier than chalk

A SEMINAR for teachers who wish to write for the educational publishing market is being held on Saturday, March 30, in Cambridge. The morning session will look at both the author's and the publisher's viewpoint and the afternoon will be devoted to workshop sessions.

More details from Cambridge Seminars, 4 Hawthorn Way, Cambridge (tel. 0223 313464).

Contributors: John Ezard, Sarah F. Green, John Fairhall, Graham Lane, Chris Mowbray, Margo Ralston.

**Inner London Education Authority**

### Senior Staff Inspector for Secondary Education

Salary range: £22,242-£24,114 plus £1,347 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the leading inspectorate post for secondary education in the Authority, following the retirement of Mr. Denis Felsenstein. The senior staff inspector advises the Chief Inspector on all aspects of secondary education and, in particular, on the 150 secondary schools. The person appointed will have the direct assistance of twelve district inspectors of secondary education and a number of advisory headteachers and will also receive advice from, and work in association with, leaders of specialist inspectorate teams. Particular concerns in the immediate future will be fostering the Authority's initiatives, including those of race and gender and those arising from the major "Improving Secondary Schools" project for 16-18 year olds in association with the further and higher education inspectorate team. Duties also include advising on the appointment and professional development of headteachers and oversight of the Authority's programmes of inspections and quinquennial reviews of secondary schools. The person appointed must have the ability to play a major creative and organisational role in the process of improvement of secondary education in Inner London.

Suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Services Division (Ref: EO/Estab 1B), Room 366, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 20/3/85.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

**CO-ORDINATOR OF THE CENTRAL TOTTENHAM YOUTH PROJECT**

JNC Scale 4 (Points 5-9) £11,247 to £12,420 (Inclusive London Weighting)

Qualified experienced Senior Youth and Community Worker needed to head this extensive project, aimed primarily, but not exclusively, at the needs of black youth in the South Tottenham area. This position has become vacant due to the promotion of the present post holder.

The CTPP is the Local Authority's major youth provision in South Tottenham and comprises three self-contained units sited in the catchment area, while each project has a specific brief:

- Le. Blanche Neville — Performing Arts
- Trojan Youth Club — Informal Social Education
- Tottenham Green Project — Skills Training, Counselling, etc.

It is envisaged that free movement and access between projects by young people will be encouraged.

The current staffing establishment comprises 3 full-time Youth and Community Workers, 1 Technician, 3 part-time secretaries, 40 plus part-time Youth Workers and instructors.

Therefore the successful candidate would have to possess considerable staff management skills and a proven ability in motivating a large team.

He/she must have a sympathy with, and an understanding of, the problems encountered by young black people in a decaying urban environment.

For informal discussion telephone Norton McLean, Principal Youth and Community Services Officer, 01-881 3000, ext. 3713.

For an application form and further details contact Further Education, 48-52 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 4TY (see pieces).

Closing date for applications March 22, 1985.

**Haringey**

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

**LIVERPOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

### NEWLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS

CDT  
CHEMISTRY  
COMMERCE  
DRAMA  
ENGLISH  
HOME ECONOMICS

MATHEMATICS  
MODERN LANGUAGES  
MUSIC  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GIRLS)  
PHYSICS

Applications are invited from newly qualified and experienced teachers to join the Authority in the establishment of 16 new Community Comprehensive Schools (11-18) in September, 1985.

The new schools are part of an extensive reorganisation of county secondary school provision and complement the earlier reorganisation of the Roman Catholic secondary sector.

Each school has been specifically structured and will have the resources to cater for the widely differing needs of pupils drawn from its surrounding catchment area.

The Authority is fully committed to raising standards of achievement and maintaining and strengthening a broad and balanced curriculum for all pupils of whatever level of ability or cultural and ethnic background.

As a newly qualified teacher you will be joining some of the best qualified colleagues and mentors in the profession. If you are an experienced teacher you will enjoy working with other professionals in a challenging new era of the City's schools' development. Above-scale posts will be available for suitably experienced applicants.

It is a challenge the Authority recognises by fully supporting its teaching staff with wide-ranging "in-service" training programmes and a complete team of subject advisers, and by a commitment to the expansion and co-ordination of 16-19 education.

Application forms are available from (see): The Director of Education, Teaching Staff Section, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 6BJ. Telephone 051-236 5480.

They should be returned within TWO WEEKS from the date of this advertisement.

**LIVERPOOL**  
A Socialist Council

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from people of all races, sex, marital status, or disability.

**GLC**  
Working for London

### Finsbury Park Training Centre, N4

The centre provides Local Government Training Board recognised courses for manual workers in basic gardening and groundsman, drainage, chemicals, athletics facilities, machinery and ornamental horticulture. Practical tuition is also provided to trainee gardeners on a fortnightly basis.

### Training Superintendent

To be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Training Centre — allocation of resources, buildings and equipment maintenance and ordering of supplies — and also to run a number of practical courses in horticulture and groundsman.

A proven background in training park and/or playing field staff and a thorough knowledge of appropriate L.G.T.B. schemes are essential. Applicants should be experienced horticultural managers with a recognised qualification, minimum Advanced NCH.

Salary: £10,635 inclusive.

### Deputy Training Superintendent

To run a number of practical courses in horticulture and groundsman and deputise for the Training Superintendent as necessary.

Experience in training park and/or playing fields staff and in horticultural supervision is required, backed by a recognised horticultural qualification.

Salary: £9,255 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 22nd March 1985, write to: GLC Department for Recreation and the Arts, Room 686, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1666.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

**SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

### PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL OFFICER

The tasks of SCDC include the collection, evaluation and dissemination of the information about curriculum development work in England and Wales. The Committee wishes to appoint a Principal Professional Officer to co-ordinate these activities, to provide advice on curriculum planning and development, and to act as a liaison with the national and regional information services. The appointment will be for a period of 12 months, with the possibility of extension.

It is anticipated that the successful candidate's career background will include all or some of the following:

- General involvement in curriculum planning and development over the age range 5-19, preferably with additional qualifications and possibly with research and evaluation experience.
- Experience in LEA advisory work and/or teacher education.
- Knowledge of and some involvement in the collection, dissemination of curriculum data and the application of research findings to curriculum development.
- Ability to analyse, write and talk to a variety of audiences on curriculum development issues.

Terms and conditions

Salary scale £14,186 to £18,789 (inc. London Weighting), placement according to experience, dependent upon pension scheme.

Closing date for return of application forms: 25 March, 1985.

Further details and application forms from: Admin. Team, School Curriculum Development Committee, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JB. Telephone: 01-229 1234 Ext. 2523.

**Northern Ireland Civil Service**  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

### ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST/ AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

£5,909 to £12,050

Closing date March 29, 1985

Job reference: SP 29/85

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (NORTHERN IRELAND) ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCE CENTRE NEWBERRY LANE, BELFAST

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for a one-year appointment at the above research establishment to undertake a study of the resources required for commercial fish farming, the economic performance of existing production units, the marketing of fish, the economics and exploitation of wild fish stocks, and the potential for future development in Northern Ireland.

Please write to the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR, or telephone Dundonald 5467 for an application form (using the extension number indicated) and quoting the Job Reference.

Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than the closing date stated.

**KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC**

Applications are invited for

### THREE NEW SENIOR POSTS

In the Finance Department

Ideally candidates should possess a degree in Business, Accounting or related discipline. For the posts of PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER and MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT, preference will be given to applicants who either hold a professional qualification or are prepared to combine professional training with a primary responsibility to contribute to the efficient operation of an organisation having a current annual turnover approaching £25 million.

Starting salary within ranges quoted will depend on age, experience, qualifications and the commitment of the Polytechnic towards assistance in further training and education.

### PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER

Salary range £12,680-£13,980

to manage the day-to-day income and expenditure transactions of the Polytechnic and deputise for the Finance Officer when necessary.

### MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Salary range £11,910-£13,980

to provide the detailed information for critical management decisions and to control special projects.

### PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary range £11,061-£11,682

to assist and inform the process of planning related to capital expenditure. This will focus on the acquisition and improvement of buildings and expensive equipment. Considerable liaison with other senior staff throughout the Polytechnic is required to fulfil these tasks. No specific technical background is required.

Salary scales quoted include London allowance.

Application forms and further details from Staffing Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE, Tel: 01-548 1366 ext. 225. Closing date for applications is 28th March, 1985.

### MANAGER AND SENIOR TUTOR

High Technology Open Learning Centre To £20,000 + car Home Counties

A major British industrial Group operating internationally over a wide range of advanced technology is introducing Open Learning opportunities for technical personnel at its many sites.

A Manager and a Senior Tutor are urgently required to set up a Group Open Learning Centre and implement this exciting new project. After undertaking the challenges of identifying Company needs and evaluating the suitability of available Open Learning methods and materials, they will be responsible for developing the entire programme as well as the exercise of the tutorial function.

The successful applicants will have advanced level knowledge of Electronics or Computing Science, with, ideally, state of the art familiarity with a topic such as signal processing, VLSI design, silicon technology, robotics, microwave or real time engineering. They are likely to be graduates and will show the ability to impart high level technical knowledge coupled with a keen interest in Open Learning. They will have enthusiasm, persuasive ability and, preferably, be able to demonstrate some industrial exposure.

Starting salaries, dependent upon experience, will range up to — Manager: £20,000; Senior Tutor: £17,500. Care provided. Usual company benefits with relocation assistance where applicable.

Applications in confidence to J. M. Selby: PETER NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATES LTD. Specialist Selection Consultants 16 Regency Street, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-821 6229 (or evenings 0621 82516).

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

Salary £14,000

To provide, on an experimental basis, a national consultancy service to assist in the development of educational policy options. To identify the role of such a service and produce future policy options. Based in Leicester, or another appropriate location, in accordance with the needs of the service.

**TWO REGIONAL TRAINING OFFICERS**

Salary £12,000

The Yorkshire and Humberside Association for Further Education and the East Anglian Regional Advisory Council will seek to establish a national training panel for staff providing education and training in the region. The panel will be responsible for identifying needs and a panel training programme for staff providing education and training in the region. Post 1 based in Leeds. Post 2 based in Hull. Salary £12,000. Further details and application forms from: Sandra Brown, LEADS, 100 The Quadrant, Leeds LS1 1UE. Telephone: 0533 581051. Closing date for applications: 22nd March, 1985.

For all three posts, secondment and/or job sharing could be considered.

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**

### Delegacy of Local Examinations Development Officers

The Delegates invite applications from persons with graduate qualifications in relevant subjects for up to six short-term posts which will be concerned partly with the Delegacy's present examinations and partly with the development of the Oxford Certificate of Educational Achievement (OCEA). Applicants must be at least 24 years of age. Teaching experience is desirable; a knowledge of examinations would be helpful; administrative capabilities would be valuable. Subject areas of relevance are: Science, Mathematics, English, Modern Languages, Geography, Art, Sociology.

The posts will become available in April, 1985, and constitute an end in March, 1988, as the work is for a fixed development period which is funded for three years only. The level of the appointments and the starting points on the salary scale (£7,520 to £12,150) will be determined by the age, qualifications and experience of the successful applicants, who will be required to belong to the University Superannuation Scheme.

Further particulars, and a form of application, which must be returned by Friday, March 8, 1985, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Delegacy, Dr John Ewart, Place, Summerdown, Oxford OX2 7BZ. Tel: 54291, extension 289.

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

### Chair in Statistics

Applications are invited for the above Chair in the Department of Mathematics. Applicants should have an initial background in Mathematics or Statistics together with extensive basic research and teaching experience in the latter. There is no preferred area of specialisation though candidates would be expected to have a strong interest in furthering the industrial collaboration of the statistical group.

Further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar (AA), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, or telephone Guildford (0483) 571281, Ext. 533. Applications from men and women, in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 12 April, 1985, quoting the reference 363/G.

**BBC**

### EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER

Wanted to undertake a variety of research projects on educational broadcasting. The successful applicant will join a small team of researchers in the Research Unit of the BBC's Educational Broadcasting Services. This will include surveys and interviews using a range of social science and market research methods and will be both quantitative and qualitative. Preference will be given to candidates with some research experience and an informed interest in education and broadcasting.

Some knowledge of computing and the use of the SPSS would be desirable. Applicants should have a degree or its equivalent. The work is varied and the successful applicant will have a responsibility for initiating, carrying out and writing up the report of a particular project.

This is a temporary engagement for one year.

Salary: £9,094 - £9,791 (currently under review). Based at Ealing Broadway, West London.

Contact us immediately for an application form (quote Ref: 2178/G and enclose cv, BBC Applications, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-827 5798).

We are an equal opportunities employer.



## Weary, worn and badly spent

I TEACH in Further Education and come home pretty exhausted each evening — there aren't many of us who aren't suffering from tension in one form or another.

I have good reason, therefore, to be extremely angry if my own children's teachers are not working equally hard.

My son is 11 and attends a comprehensive school. I went up to a parents' evening recently prepared to do battle, mainly about the lack of homework and the discipline generally. I came home feeling extremely sorry for the teachers. They looked so tired and defeated. They were obviously doing their best under very difficult conditions. It appears my son will just have to put up with being spat on by 14th years at lunch-time.

The teachers' exhaustion is easily understood. Children today are far more demanding than they were ten to fifteen years ago. They need far more from their teachers — sympathy, attention, discipline or the simple knowledge that there is someone who cares and takes an interest.

The classroom teachers and the children are education. The rest are simply there to service their needs. There is every indication that (except for cleaners and canteen ladies) the teachers are receiving very little help. In fact, the pressures from above are making their jobs almost intolerable. To teach effectively one requires energy, good health, enthusiasm, imagination.

## Common practice or statutory obligation?

THE ruling of Mr Justice Warner against the NUT in Solihull will have surprised few people. But it does raise a number of questions regarding the contractual obligations of teachers.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the NUT action involved a number of activities, since we cannot be sure if the Judge saw all or only some as contractual. One can well understand that cover for absent colleagues will be seen as contractual by employers. Only recently we read how stress is caused among teachers by the return from illness to find work piled up on their desks. That doesn't happen in quite the same way for teachers, in fact the pile up of work occurs for those who do not take time off and so find themselves de-

tion, a strong desire to help, and ability to understand one's fellow human beings and above all, a strong sense of humour. It matters not that a teacher knows his subject inside out and has planned his lesson carefully. If he has no energy the lesson will be a miserable failure.

I would suggest, to put matters right, we pay the classroom teachers a reasonable amount (if necessary pay the administrators less).

Put no new educational ideas in hand unless the instigator has personally tested the idea for at least one year.

Ensure that at least 75 per cent of all educational governing bodies be made up of members who have had, or do have extensive experience in the classroom. The occasional civil servant can be brought in to advise on expenditure, etc.

Oblige all "Chiefs" in educational institutions to teach the most disruptive class in that institution for at least three periods a week each year. Oblige all educational theorists to go into educational institutions and ditto above. Then we might have a little more faith in their ideology.

Ensure that all those concerned with making decisions on state education be obliged to send their own children to those state institutions to those state schools.

Teachers are tired. They are tired of people who probably couldn't cope with the job telling them what to do, and organising impossible working conditions. They are tired of constant criticism from authority and the media. They are tired of coming home exhausted, and above all, tired of trying to cope with low salaries when they see others in less demanding professions reap much greater financial rewards.

F. D. King, Bramcote Hills, Nottingham.

AS SCHOOLS are once again plunged into the turmoil of union action, the concerned public seem to be bewildered by the circumstances, both of a seeming unwillingness of one body of teachers to negotiate and Sir Keith Joseph's disinclination to make any additional money available.

The need for new conditions of service is as self-evident as the new curriculum initiatives which are required as new assessment and examination procedures are introduced, and as the vastly different social circumstances of pupils is realised.

Teachers are in a different world from the favourite lampoon of the blackboard and chalk. The drastic reduction in quality, not only of teaching resources, but also of the physical conditions of work, has to be experienced to be understood. Windows are cleaned (in my school for seven years), rooms are not

ing both their own job and someone else's. But even accepting cover as a normal part of the job, it can hardly be reasonable in this day and age to suggest that anybody is contractually obliged to work throughout the day without a break, or that they should be under similar obligation to return, unpaid, to work for three hours in the evening because

redecorated, heaters are unrepaired, leaking roofs are a normality. How do we develop loyalty and caring pride in our young people when they are treated in this way? They have no reason to thank the providers of these circumstances.

Sir Keith Joseph's exhortation to this effect, if it bewilders those directly involved in negotiations, whether on salary or conditions of service, leaves those classroom practitioners receiving indirect reports, only more baffled and frustrated. Teachers are expected to uphold society's values, while apparent unconcern and deception is directed at them. For members of a graduate profession to be asked to accept the excuse that "no more money is available," when those same taxpayers have seen this Government find billions of pounds since 1979, for amongst other things, Fortresses Falklands, Nimrod, and the miners' strike, is cruel.

They are faced with better-invented excuses over the non-provision of homework from pupils each day of the week.

It is a fact that policy has dictated the level of provision. Policy is the realm of the politicians, but they cannot escape the responsibility of the consequences of their own actions. This is a lesson which each pupil is expected to learn at school. What school did our present Government politicians attend?

W. P. Boylan, Lancashire.



## Programmed to think

SUSAN RAWSON (Forum, February 26) writing about the use of computers as a tool for learning across the curriculum is perfectly right. Education does need to reflect the changing needs of society and computers have a lot to offer the educational environment.

It does seem amazing that Ken Waddilove (Education Guardian February 19) sees this as the time to "step back and examine the relevance of information technology in the curriculum." It has already been examined and that is why we have TVEI and MEP. Schools have reached the stage (having reasonable access to computer hardware), where they need to step forward to make sure that the development of the use of computers in schools throughout the curriculum is structured and coordinated to the needs of the teaching staff.

There is indeed commitment and enthusiasm within the schools to see this happen. What is not available is the backing of LEAs to see this development through by creating posts for trained computer personnel in schools to achieve it.

Jill Coward, Ongar, Essex.

## Someone's not playing the game

WHY is it that the real experts on how to do a job are invariably the observers and never the practitioners? The article on PE (Education Guardian, February 26) is nothing less than an attack on serving teachers; my colleagues who work hard in lessons to give children a decent education in PE and who are also pleased to work with children in numerous clubs in extra curricular activities.

With more years of pre-calc PE teaching than I care to remember, and with weekly contact with teachers from other schools in South Yorkshire, I have yet to find the PE specialist who devotes lesson time to the production of school teams, except that all children have the right to expect good teaching which may indeed result in a boy or girl representing the school.

The idea that Health Related Fitness is something new in education is laughable. I really wonder what my college lecturers were doing with us all those years ago in Anatomy. Kinesiology.

## It's not a fair cop

KARL LENNOX in his account (Education Guardian, February 26) of the visit of the police liaison officer to his primary school is perfectly right. The point that the sustained teaching of a group of children of any age is an activity requiring considerable and specific professional skills is a fact that seems to go unrecognised at the present time.

What is going on with the present situation, and Karl Lennox puts his finger on it exactly, is the arrogant assumption by the police authorities that any junior officer can take on the job of teacher without either training or direct support from the teacher in the classroom. Possibly the fact that the policeman is paid so much more than the teacher has given some police authorities the idea that teaching is a job any policeman can do.

A. Kinsey, Formerly Inspector, Education Department, Essex County Council

Blomechanics and the Physiology of Exercise. Could it be that the real reason for articles like this is the need to find a new badwagon every couple of years. viz. Boys dance, Aerobics, HRF, Mixed PE, etc?

Perhaps it is that I am just too old to run eggs. Ian G. L. St John, Head of PE, The City School, Sheffield.

AS SOMEONE whose last games report read "Not worth a comment," I read your article on new developments in physical education with interest. May I say, however, that I can't see why we have physical education in schools at all. With the current plans for education cuts, why not end it altogether?

At the very least, I believe that gym should be abolished, and games afterwards should have an additional option of going home. Being there would mean an easier time

for sports staff and a rise in the quality of young sportsmen, and in reply to those who say that all children should take part in sport — that is a matter of opinion. Why does no one ever think of asking the kids?

Furthermore, all sports can be played outside school. Boxing, the only sport in which I take a close interest, is booming with no help from schools — let other sports do the same. Why, for instance, can't football clubs run their own schoolboy teams? Any regulation that interferes with this idea should be scrapped, and schools should be instructed to give full cooperation. If Brian Clough tells a Nottingham headmaster that he wants young Jenkins to have the afternoon off for training, young Jenkins gets the afternoon off. As a school I believe that England's chances in the World Cup are more important than school discipline.

Mark Topham, London W12.

## Well integrated

I QUESTION the assumption that pure science is in itself the best preparation for any future technologist or scientist. This point seems to have been ignored by Robin Parker (Forum, February 26) when he suggests that there is little to be gained from adopting an integrated science approach.

In the current situation of falling rolls, the prospect of "true expertise, spontaneity and imagination of the specialist" cannot be without value. I venture to suggest, cause more problems in a traditionally structured (ie separate sciences) curriculum than in one which had adopted an integrated science approach. David P. Speak, Head of Integrated Science, Macclesfield County High School, Cheshire.

## Training Planning Manager

An Honours Graduate in Psychology or similar qualification, preferably with professional membership of the British Psychological Society, is sought to assist the Company in the development of its work in performance-based training. Applicants with good qualifications in other disciplines may apply, but relevant educational or industrial managerial experience will be an advantage.

Applicants should be familiar with the design of management training programmes, and should have the ability to develop testing procedures. An interest in the preparation of Open Learning training packages for managers and staff is desirable.

This post will be available on a two-year contract, which may be reviewed or converted to a full-time appointment.

Salary negotiable.

For further details and an application form please telephone or write to: Mrs. C. Newman, Staff and Training Division, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd., Milton Hill House, Milton Hill, Abingdon, Oxon, OX13 6AF. Telephone: (0235) 831474.

WHSMITH

Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

## Lecturer/Senior Lecturer

... to teach strategic studies and economics (including tutorial duties) at a tertiary level to young Royal Naval Officers, WRNS Officers and Royal Marine Officers.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent or higher qualification, in a relevant subject. A knowledge of the economic aspects of strategic studies is desirable, as is a broad knowledge of contemporary strategic issues with an interest in recent British Naval History, maritime strategy, in particular, deterrent theory, nuclear theory, strategic policy, defence policy, guerrilla warfare and

maritime defence. A teaching qualification and teaching experience advantageous.

Salary: As Senior Lecturer £9325-£12,050; as Lecturer £5905-£8150. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 March 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6480.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

## OXFORD POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Planning and Development Ref: EM/9

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post. The person appointed will be expected to teach planning concepts and procedures to estate management students and also participate in lectures on the development process. The emphasis is on the planning process as perceived by the Surveyor in private practice. Ideally applicants should possess qualifications and experience in both Planning and Estate Management and a strong research interest in at least one of these areas. Salary scale £17,540 - £32,000. SL £17,540 - £24,000. Application forms and further details available from the Staffing Office, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 6BP. Telephone Oxford (0865) 64777 ext. 364. Closing date for applications is 12th March 1985. READVERTISEMENT

## Youth and Community Worker Stanwell £9,345-£10,467

Applications are invited from qualified Youth and Community Workers to work in Stanwell and North Ashford in the administrative area of Surrey. To be responsible for Genesis, Phoenix and Ashford Youth and Community Centres. The Centres have active local Management Committees and operate a full programme of personal and social education for young people. The work is supported by a part-time leader/warden and a team of sessional part-time youth workers and volunteers.

This senior post requires an enthusiastic, experienced and committed youth worker. Applicants should be qualified Youth and Community Workers or teachers with youth work experience and should have proven youth work and management skills.

Application form from the Area Youth & Community Officer, 7 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 6RZ. Tel: Weybridge 62811, Ext. 36.

## SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE BROOKLANDS TECHNICAL COLLEGE Heath Road, Weybridge, Surrey DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL STUDIES

## Head of Department Grade V

To be responsible for the co-ordination, development and organisation of the work of this large and diversified department including full-time and part-time Business Studies, Secretarial Courses and MSC sponsored groups. Servicing of relevant teaching in other departments is considerable. Appropriate academic qualifications and teaching background required combined with senior departmental level experience in Further Education. Salary Scale: Head of Department Grade V £16,098 to £17,877 per annum plus £258 per annum London Fringe Area Allowance. Commencing salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Generous relocation/expenses in approved cases. Further details and application forms from the Principal to be returned by TUESDAY 19 MARCH 1985.

## COULD YOU FIND TEACHERS, MEDICS, AGRICULTURISTS, MINISTERS, SECRETARIES...

to work with overseas Churches in serving their local communities? The Overseas Division urgently needs an

## OVERSEAS SERVICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

to help recruit, select and prepare these people — and to share in making Overseas Division policy.

Contract: Up to six years. Salary: Not less than £7,500 plus housing and season ticket. Further details from The General Secretary, Methodist Church Overseas Division, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 1LH. Tel: 01-492 2291. Application forms to be in by 14th March 1985.

## VOLUNTARY SECTOR CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

A new body created by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to represent the views of 21 grant-aided colleges (mainly of Christian origin).

ADMINISTRATOR £7,803-£10,362 to work with the Secretary on policy, funding, research, and planning. Excellent opportunity for a graduate to establish a career in education administration.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT £5,488-£7,665 versatile in office skills, reception, minute-taking, willing to learn word-processing and simple computing (training provided). Short-handed! Suitable for a graduate or equivalent with an interest in education, or mature person with suitable experience.

Further details and application form (to be returned by 26th March) from The Secretary, VSCC, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 Telephone 01-492 3723.

## QUALIFIED TUTORS REQUIRED

for teaching all areas of Business Administration, Computers and EPL for USBA courses in USA, UK and Northern Cyprus. For interview ring 01-440 3893 or write to: University College of Business Management Studies, 21 Doughty Road London W12

## LAKE DISTRICT

Calling all those passionate about outdoor activities, HAILING, CHANGING, ADVENTURE, ORIENTEERING etc. We have a few vacancies for those with recent experience, or who are used to working with youngsters — fantastic opportunity to improve your own skills and to try many new activities. If you are free from 14th March until 1st April, please send us your CV and references to: Friends of the Lake District, 111 Highgate Road, London NW11 1JH. Tel: 01-225 2261

## NOW YOU CAN BORROW FREE FILMS AND FREE VIDEOS

All films in the Shell Film Library are now available on video as well.

Not only do they cover the oil industry but also subjects relating to the environment, road safety, engineering etc.

If you'd like more details, send in the coupon below. We'll send you our 1985/86 catalogue with a full list of films and the necessary order forms.

Then you can borrow a 16mm film, U-matic or VHS video cassette. All free of charge.

To: Shell Film Library, 25 The Burroughs, Hendon, London NW4 4AT. Please send me the 1985/86 Shell U.K. Film Catalogue.

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SHELL FILM LIBRARY

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Youth and Community Education Section Youth and Community Outreach Worker

Salary scale JNC Range 4 (Points 1-5) for Youth and Community Workers £9,087 to £10,208 per annum plus London Weighting of £1,038 per annum

Applicants are invited from qualified Youth and Community Workers or Teachers with relevant youth work experience for a newly created post to work in two or more of the following areas:

The Young Unemployed, Multi-ethnic Groups, Work with Girls. Applicants should have extensive experience in working with young people from Asian and Afro-Caribbean backgrounds.

The above posts carry a casual car user allowance. Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379 High Street, Stratford, London E6 4BA. Tel: 534-4545, ext. 5765. Closing date March 21, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

## Research Officer

Applications are invited from Graduate Nurses to undertake a three year research study into an evaluation of the costs and benefits of all Registered Nurse staffing in an acute Geriatric Care Service.

Candidates should be able to demonstrate previous experience in research. There may be an opportunity for the successful candidate to register for a higher degree. Salary — Senior Nurse Grade 4 (£10,423 p.a. — £12,147 p.a.)

Applications in writing with full C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to:

Miss H. Grimshaw, Chief Nursing Officer, Oldham Health Authority, District Headquarters, Oldham Royal Infirmary, Union Street West, Oldham OL1 1NS, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date: 22 March, 1985.

## OLDHAM HEALTH AUTHORITY

## AMERICAN NON-TRADITIONAL COLLEGE

Are you interested in working with non-traditional students in a small friendly office in London? We are looking for a new academic staff member to join us in an experimental-based undergraduate programme. Friends World College is an expanding liberal arts college with a home campus in Long Island, New York, and a commitment to student-centred learning. You should have experience in either of the following areas: women's studies, counselling or non-traditional education. A familiarity with US higher education would be an advantage.

Salary \$12,800 pa for a four-day working week. For further details and a full job description please write to Friends World College, 27 Delancey Street, London NW1. Closing date for receipt of applications March 25, 1985.

FWC is an equal opportunities employer.



## Posts Overseas

### Colombia

#### 3 Teachers of English

The British Council, Bogota

Duties: To teach general English from beginners to CPE to groups up to 16 students per class for 25 periods of 50 minutes per week. To assist with development, materials preparation, testing, and student assessment.

Qualifications: A degree and either PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip. TEFL plus at least one year's TEFL experience.

Salary: £7,550 to £8,190 p.a., adjusted annually to take account of inflation and the exchange rate, payable in sterling in Britain.

Benefits: 8 weeks' local leave plus 17 days' public holidays, medical insurance, air fares, baggage allowance.

Contract: Two-year contract with the British Council renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 117-119 G.

### Egypt

#### Head

The British International School, Cairo

A co-educational day school with approximately 450 pupils aged 5 to 16 years providing a curriculum education to children from the international community.

Duties: To effectively manage the educational administrative aspects of the school. This will include among other duties the responsibility for curriculum development and implementation and teaching a minimum of 10 periods a week split between infant, junior, and secondary departments.

Qualifications: Candidates should be aged 40 to 55 and must hold an honours degree from a British university and a PGCE. They must have at least 10 years' teaching experience in British curriculum schools, at least three of which must have been as head or deputy head. Several years' experience of teaching overseas, particularly in the Middle East, is also required.

Salary: Salary will be approximately £20,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Benefits: Include free furnished accommodation, fare paid passage to UK each year for postholder and accompanying family during summer holidays. A car is provided for postholder.

Contract: There will be a two-year contract with the school in the first instance renewable by mutual agreement, commencing September, 1985. The British Council will guarantee the contract.

Closing date for applications: April 1, 1985.

Reference: 84 A 171 G.

### Japan

#### Lecturer in English Language and Literature

Shinshu University, Matsumoto

Duties: To lecture on English and American Literature and English Language and Linguistics.

Qualifications: Candidates must be British, UK qualified with a first degree (preferably in English) and PhD, published articles, and at least two years' teaching experience. RSA Dip. TEFL or PGCE TEFL are desirable.

Salary: Local salary in range of ¥2,888,000 to ¥5,592,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience (£1 = ¥284 plus sterling subsidy £225 p.a.).

Benefits: Local allowance including annual bonus, medical scheme, fares, and baggage.

Contract: Two-year local contract, guaranteed by the British Council, commencing April, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date for applications: Friday, March 22, 1985.

Reference: 84 B 108 G.

### Mongolia

#### Lecturer in English

University of Ulan Bator

Duties: To teach all aspects of English language to university students and staff.

Qualifications: Degree from British University and formal qualification in TEFL (preferably RSA Dip. TEFL) with at least two years' TEFL experience. Experience of needs analysis, teaching methodology, and ESP desirable.

Salary: 1,300 Tugriks per month (£1 = 4.55 Tugriks at present) plus sterling subsidy at annual rate of £4,376 paid in UK.

Benefits: Free accommodation, medical, superannuation contribution.

Contract: One-year, renewable by mutual agreement, commencing October, 1985. Guaranteed by the British Council.

Reference: 84 B 107.

### Oman

#### Post 1: Deputy Head Teacher

#### Post 2: 2 Assistant Primary Teachers

#### Post 3: Music Teacher

#### Muscat English Speaking School (Primary)

The Muscat English Speaking School (Primary) provides a specially oriented British-type education for children aged 4-11 of many nationalities in new purpose-built premises in a well-established residential area; there is also an annex situated 150 metres from the main school.

Duties: Post 1 — To deputise for the Head Teacher, to be responsible to the Head Teacher for co-ordination of curriculum policy and development, liaison with secondary schools, organisation, and administration, of testing, co-ordination of school social activities, and co-ordination of school and friends of the assistance from parents and friends of the school, drawing up and implementation of timetable and rosters, and other duties as required.

required, to teach the full range of primary school subjects.

Post 2 — To teach the full range of primary school subjects.

Post 3: To teach music and other primary school subjects.

Qualifications: Candidates should be UK citizens with a British educational background, either single or married teaching couples. A driving licence is essential and overseas teaching experience an advantage.

In addition: Post 1 — Candidates should have a UK teaching certificate with a minimum of three years in a position of responsibility or as a Deputy Head Teacher in a UK primary school.

Post 2 — Candidates should preferably be aged 25-34 and have a UK teaching certificate with at least three years' UK primary school experience.

Post 3 — Candidates should preferably be aged 25-34 and have a UK Music Teaching Certificate and a minimum of three years' UK school experience of teaching music and other primary school work.

Salary: Tax free on a scale of Post 1 ORT, 140 to ORT, 980 p.a.; Posts 2 and 3 ORT, 008 to ORT, 592 p.a.; plus overseas living allowance of ORT, 000 per month and car allowance of ORT, 040 per month. (£1 = ORT, 38 approx.)

Benefits: Free furnished accommodation; initial settling-in allowance of ORT, 000; reasonable medical expenses plus medical insurance contributions; terminal gratuity or contribution to superannuation scheme as appropriate; passage-paid annual leave, baggage allowance.

Contract: Two-year local contract guaranteed by the British Council, renewable commencing September, 1985.

Closing date for applications: March 22, 1985.

Reference: 84 A 172-175 G.

### Spain

#### The British Institute, Bilbao

This new Institute, which will open in June, 1985, has been set up as a result of a collaborative agreement between the British Council and the University of the Basque Country.

Duties: To undertake overall responsibility for the financial, administrative, and academic aspects of the setting up and running of this new British Institute, and to teach for up to five hours per week.

Qualifications: MA in Education or Applied Linguistics desirable; TEFL qualification, experience of ELT management at an appropriate level of seniority, and a minimum of eight years' teaching experience essential. Teacher-training experience would be an asset. Good spoken and written Spanish is essential.

Salary: £8,692 to £11,597 (8 steps) p.a.

Benefits: Married allowance (£1,500 p.a.), Superannuation compensatory addition (£300 p.a.), accommodation allowance (Pesetas 30,000 per month), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 42 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council beginning May 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 112 G.

#### Assistant Director of Studies

Duties: To assist the Director in all academic and administrative matters, deputising for the Director as required. The ADOS will be responsible in particular for registration, placement, course-planning, tests and examinations, in-house training, managing teaching resources and aids; also the co-ordination of the work of the teaching team. The ADOS will teach up to 15 hours per week.

Qualifications: A degree or teacher-training qualification is desirable; RSA Dip, PGCE TEFL or equivalent, at least five years' teaching experience, plus clear evidence of administrative/organisational skills are essential. An MA in Applied Linguistics would be an advantage. Good Spanish is essential.

Salary: £8,692 to £9,937 (4 steps) p.a.

Benefits: Superannuation compensatory addition (£300 p.a.), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 42 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, beginning May 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 113 G.

#### 3 Teachers of EFL

Duties: To teach classes of up to 20 students at all levels for up to 25 hours per week and to assist with the running of the Institute, including registration, testing, and examining, and ELT course centre management.

Qualifications: A degree or teaching qualification, a recognised TEFL qualification, and five years' teaching experience, at least two of which should have been overseas. Teacher-training experience is desirable. Knowledge of Spanish is highly desirable. Single candidates and married teaching couples will be considered.

Salary: £5,000 to £8,000 p.a.

Benefits: A local allowance (currently £1,000 p.a.), superannuation compensatory addition (£500 p.a.), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 45 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent. NB — One of the teacher posts commences May 1 or as soon as possible thereafter; the remaining two posts commence August 1.

Reference: 84 D 114-116 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number, to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

••••• The British Council •••••

## DEPARTMENT OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

### LECTURER II in TRANSPORT STUDIES

Salary: £7,548 - £12,099 (Normally with further advancement to £14,061)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for this newly created post resulting from continued development in undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research in transport studies.

The successful applicant should have a higher degree in transport studies or a related subject and must be able to show the ability to teach quantitative techniques as applied to transport operations.

Experience in the use of micro and/or mainframe computers is essential.

The person appointed will be expected to teach on a range of courses, and pursue a research interest in transport.

Information concerning the appointment can be obtained by telephoning Craig Rich on (0752) 21312, Ext. 5497.

Application forms, to be returned by Friday, 28th March 1985, and further details, may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264639.

Completed forms to be returned by not later than Thursday, March 28, 1985.

Application forms and further particulars for both posts are obtainable, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the Director of Education (H0 Staffing), County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU8 9BA.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex, or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have the written support of their DRO will be guaranteed an interview.

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## HUMBERSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### HEADS

required for September, 1985 for:

#### HAVERLOCK SCHOOL, HOLYOAKE ROAD, GRIMSBY, SOUTH HUMBERSIDE (Re-advertisement)

1,168 pupils on roll. Burnham Group 12. Age range 12-18

This is a fully comprehensive co-educational school for pupils aged 12-18 which includes a special unit for the Hearing Impaired. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which is now vacant following the retirement of the previous Head. Applicants should be aware that although the school is at present Group 12, it is expected to become Group 11 with effect from April 1, 1985, following the Burnham Triennial Review.

Completed forms to be returned by not later than Friday, March 15, 1985.

#### WOLFRETON SCHOOL, SOUTH ELLA WAY, KIRKELLA, HULL

2,134 pupils on roll. Burnham Group 14. Age range 11-18

This is a fully comprehensive co-educational secondary school for pupils aged 11-18, located on two sites approximately one mile apart. There are currently 2,134 pupils on roll, 290 of whom are in the Sixth Form. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which will become vacant in September, 1985, following the retirement of the present Head of the School.

Applicants should note that the Head Teacher is also Warden of the Further Education Institute based at the Upper School site, for which an additional allowance of £1,053 per annum is payable.

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# THE UGLY SISTER



French funds brought Peter Stein's production of *The Blacks* from Berlin to Paris

## European money-go-round

Walter Schwarz reports on how France and Germany are much more generous than Britain in funding the arts



FOUR years ago Britain was spending £6 of public money per head of population on the arts. In the same year the West Germans spent £16, the French £23.

Since then the cross-Channel gap has widened. As Britain sinks deeper into cultural austerity the French authorities continue to view culture as Socialism's central glory, and the Germans see no reason to cut down on the arts, increasing their per capita spending to £22 last year.

A British visitor to theatre or opera in Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt or Strasbourg is inevitably struck by the frequency of new productions

and, often, the adventure that money can bring.

At the Frankfurt opera, whose Aida was so daring that a first-night audience sent lavatory rolls cascading from the ceiling in protest, the director, Hans Neuenfeld, says a new, more youthful audience fills his opera to 82 per cent capacity. Frankfurt, with a population of 675,000—the size of Leeds—gives the opera a subsidy of £12 million a year—twice the figure for the English National Opera—for 250 performances.

And this is not the most comfortably provided of West Germany's 60 operas: Berlin's gets £17 million, Cologne's £16 million, Munich's and Hamburg's £15 million apiece.

In France the "explosion" of culture, presided over by the flamboyant arts minister, Jack Lang, doubled the Ministry of Culture's budget at one stroke to £545 million in 1982, the first year of Socialism. The drastic austerity that set in later scarcely reversed the trend: the 1985 culture budget is £778 million.

The increases have been felt throughout the arts from the Paris Opera to refurbished provincial cinemas and expanding music colleges. In the seven lean

years before Mitterrand, new productions at the Paris Opéra dwindled from 13 a year to one.

Now, with the Opéra's working budget increased from £16 million to £26 million, productions run at 14 new operas a year, ten new ballets and 13 operettas put on at the newly reopened Opéra Comique.

West Germany's federal structure, in which arts are financed in roughly equal proportions by the states and local government, the only privileged arts centre is West Berlin, which gets half its total budget reimbursed from Bonn.

This makes it the German theatre capital with the Renaissance and Schaubühne theatres in rivalry for pre-eminence. In West Berlin, which gets half its total budget reimbursed from Bonn, the theatres are subsidised at an average of £1 million a year while subsidies average £6 million.

The French support five national theatres less lavishly—Comédie Française, Odéon, Châtelet, Est Parisien and Strasbourg. Their combined subsidy went up from £12 million in 1981 to £22 million last year.

Generosity towards the arts has deep roots in both countries. French glory was already focused in art under

Louis XIV. In our own time the glory was allowed to fade under the business-minded Giscard but it has been ceremoniously restored by Mitterrand, who is probably the best-read and most cultured head of state or government of the 20th century. "Socialism," he said, "is first of all a cultural project."

Lang, a former theatre director, went to excessive lengths in "chauvinism," launching a crusade against the "financial and intellectual imperialism" of the Americans. But his attempt to promote a "mediterranean culture" went down badly with a public which remains addicted to Dollars and made E.T., the greatest commercial cinema success in French history. Even so, Lang has presided over a quiet cultural revolution in patronage and organisation of the arts.

West Germany owes its lavish tradition to local patronage dating back to the 15th century princes, and a federal system that disperses patronage. Naturally, the economic miracle helped fund the arts, while decentralisation has helped cushion the effects of austerity.

Both systems have problems. Apart from the cock-crowing which irritates

French intellectuals, there are fears that increased state patronage will lead to political control. And, despite Lang's genuine efforts at decentralisation, Paris continues to take more than the lion's share of everything.

German official patronage—diluted by the federal system—has been remarkably liberal, supporting writers and film-makers even when they are deeply critical of society and its politics. Now there are fears the CDU government is tightening control.

Does Jewish provision lead to better art? The remarkable wave of film-making in both France and Germany during the Sixties and Seventies has dried up for the moment: nor are drama, painting and writing in a period of special glory.

Both governments are trying to make the arts more democratic—with encouragement for popular music in France and for fringe theatre in Germany. To decentralise theatre, Lang has increased subsidies to 30 state-aided private theatres by an average of \$800,000 each. Distinguished

beneficiaries include Patrice Chéreau's Théâtre des Amateurs at Nanterre.

Another 1,000 small theatres get an average of £100,000 each, with their grants supervised by 13 new provincial inspection teams.

German theatre is solidly based, with more than 20 million tickets sold a year—a better turnout than for league football matches. After a pre-war booking average of 60 per cent of capacity, opera and ballet now normally fill 81 per cent, operetta 84 per cent and drama 71 per cent of capacity.

Nowhere is the French and German lead over Britain more painfully evident than in films. Means put at the disposal of French cinema have increased tenfold since 1981, from £3-£31 million. A further £18 million is paid out under a box-office levy. This helps French films because most of the levy comes from foreign films.

As a result of new state guarantees private investment in film production went up from £16-£24 million in a single year.

German success in films owes much to statutory co-operation between television and cinema. Coproductions financed by TV companies are given a two-year run in cinemas first. In addition, a box-office levy funds new

films; films "likely to improve the quality and profitability of the German film industry" are eligible for loans up to £200,000, and a board for new German films also gives help for first films. Its grants launched Herzog, Kluge, Fassbinder and Wenders.

France and Germany inhabit cultural extremes: centralisation in Paris, decentralisation in the German Länder and cities. Each has drawbacks. The ubiquitous Jack Lang often irritates provincials, to whom the expanding cultural role of the state looks like bureaucratic oppression. Nor has decentralisation done much to reverse the huge dominance of the capital which swallows too large a share of the arts funds.

Prosperous German theatres and opera houses are often less than adventurous, as if they can never afford to forget that generous subsidies come in the last resort from solid bourgeois voters. But in both countries the important thing is that the money is there. In Germany it is a tradition: arts have always been well funded and it occurs to nobody to stop. In France it's a matter for gloire—and there can be no higher priority than that.

TOMORROW: The lost glory of the Arts Council's Garden.

Hugh Hebert on a television profile of Marcel Carné

## False paradise

IF YOU wanted to make films in France during the occupation you listened to what Goebbels said, and he said French films should be "lightweight, vacuous, and if possible stupid." The director Marcel Carné and his scriptwriter Jacques Prévert, a cocked snook, went away and made one yavvy costume fantasy, and one enduring popular masterpiece, *Les Enfants du Paradis*.

That was the movie where Arietty looks at Jean-Louis Barrot and said "C'est tout simple, l'amour!" in her silk-lined voice, and several generations of us believed her, dammit, the way we believed the Bill of Beans speech in Casablanca.

Les Enfants is said to be the most popular French film ever made, and maybe it was their best answer to Goebbels: it employed 2,000 extras at a time when not to have a job was to be in the front lines east to forced labour. But it was not one of the typical Carné/Prévert films.

These were three brooding, bleak intense pictures of French working class life in 1936-9, blighted by growing despair, shattered by arbitrary violence. Aren't's homage to Carné's 1930s, obliged with extended clips from *Quai des Brumes* and *Le Jour se Lève* as a taster for a season of his films.

Gavin Millar is a good guide on these classics. He drew some gritty observations from Georges Franju, and underlined how reliant Carné was on Prévert—whose scripts get most of the credit these days—and on Alexandre Trauner's

recreations in the studio of the real, grey streets and sleazy rooms where these depressing deeply romantic tales are set. "A few bits of furniture, but that's what I like," said Carné.

While the row about the Channel 4 programme on M15 burns on, World in Action (Granada) adds a dash more oil to the flames. Was Hilda Murrell, the rose expert and anti-nuclear campaigner murdered mysteriously a year ago, the victim of a plain but quirky burglar, or of an intelligence agent looking for lost loot but for information?

Second question, what is the viewer who has spent the weekend with Marple and Dalglish to make of Assistant Chief Constable Bernard Drew? Is it odd, Mr Drew, that both Miss Murrell's home telephone and the one at her holiday cottage away in Wales were out of order at the time she was burgled and murdered? Have you inquired whether her telephone was being tapped? Well, actually, no we haven't.

And the copy of her paper prepared for the St. Pauli murder inquiry, one you found had nothing deleted, yet Miss Murrell's diary shows that she did make deductions the day before she died. So there must have been a later draft, now missing? Do you think there could be just the tiniest connection between the burglary/murder and Skewell? "We rule it out," Thank you, Mr Drew.

### BELFAST

Ian Hill

### Irish Impressionists

HOW lucky to be Dr Julian Campbell. The ideas set out in his doctoral thesis *Irish Artists in France and Belgium 1850-1914*, accepted by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1980, form the basis for both the Irish Impressionists' showing at the Ulster Museum and for that Exhibition's catalogue. Yet there is not the work of one Irish impressionist painter in either. Holman Hunt, the director of the National Gallery of Ireland which commissioned them, dismisses the title as a "meaningless phrase." But it attracts the punters in droves.

During the time under Dr Campbell's inspection many Irish artists, set off first for London, then Antwerp and afterwards Paris to study. In Antwerp they fell under the spell of the "Cher Verlat" and realism, and painted even stiffer scenes of the dullness of the life and hard times of the Belgian housewife. Many of them sought the relative freedom of Paris where ateliers were relaxed and open to almost anyone. But before long Hone, O'Meara, Lavery and the rest had drifted a few kilometres south to the Hotel Cheyvalon on the banks of the Loire, at Grez.

There, it has been said, and this exhibition gives it total credence, they fell under the spell of Jules Bastien-Lepage the plain artist, and they sat around smoking sunlight, waiting for the skies to turn grey and the light to steady. Only then did they set out to capture their abstracted, listless girls sweeping leaves, gathering apples, from the grey-green grass under a grey sky, by the grey, sluggish river.

Meanwhile, back in Paris, George Moore, that foppish old poseur, was praising Lepage above Manet, Degas, Monet, Sisley, Renoir and Pissarro whose work he also knew.

Still, it is an important exhibition. It spans three-quarters of a century of a country's art and demonstrates how so many could have been so close to the seduction of Western art and not notice the earth move. But the best reasons for visiting the Ulster Museum are on the wall given over to 12 splendid Roderic O'Conors. The bold stripes of his paintwork, the diagonal complementary greens and reds of his Breton portraits, the swirling yellows of his Field of Corn, Pont Aven testify to a painter who by-passed the timidity of the plain artists, who exhibited alongside Van Gogh, Matisse, Renoir, Cézanne, Derain, and Toulouse-Lautrec, exchanged studios with Gauguin, influenced Matthew Smith and encouraged Modigliani. Certainly, Ireland's most significant painter of the period.

The Irish Impressionists continues at the Ulster Museum till Sunday.

### RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

### Harriet

A LIVE relay from Norfolk, Virginia, brought a welcome chance to hear Thea Musgrave's new opera, two days after its premiere. Jointly commissioned by Virginia Opera and Covent Garden in London, *Harriet: The Woman Who Was Moses*, is an opera of immediate and powerful impact which, whatever its shortcomings, communicates vividly even via radio.

The subject is Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave who before the American Civil War ferried other blacks to safety in the north. She acted as conductor on the "Underground Railroad" no fewer than 19 times. This is not the first time that Miss Musgrave has chosen an obscure subject—*The Decision*, a work which marked a breakthrough for her, was about a mining disaster—and as before, writing her own libretto, she has used opera powerfully to heighten the emotional conflict.

The scenes switch rapidly, and the announcer's summary before each of the two long acts seemed dauntingly complex. In fact, so clear is the emotional geography and so clear are most of the words that matter, the plot consistently makes its point. Each development of the story, as in conventional romantic opera, brings a musical plum, with ideas to

latch into the mind and positively to attract the listener, notably in the free sprinkling of infections and even complete melodies from negro spirituals.

One trouble is that in dramatic as in physical terms the characters are too black and white, and the libretto does not help by plunking out prosaic lines at key moments of high melodrama. Nor is Miss Musgrave's music to represent evil and disaster as convincing as her sweet warm lyrics, but that on the whole is a welcome surprise in a composer today.

With its choruses of slaves, a lullaby for Harriet that develops into more than an incidental aria, a moving lament for Harriet's mother and many fine duets and ensembles, Miss Musgrave has set out to appeal in a more easily tonal idiom than in the past. Conducted by Peter Mark, director of Virginia Opera and Miss Musgrave's husband, the whole company responded to the music's warmth with some outstanding contributions from the principal black soloists.

Both Cynthia Haymon as Harriet, with her creamily beautiful tone extending heavenwards, and Ben Holt as Josiah, her intended, darkly resonant in unmistakably black timbre, are singers to look out for. So is Althea Devaughn as Harriet's mother, drawing warm applause for her big aria.

### CARDIFF

Ken Rowat

### Images Of War

WHETHER he chooses to glorify it, condemn it, record it objectively or use its imagery to support political message, the artist who turns war for his theme has seldom been short of ready material. Seventeen contemporary artists and photographers here exhibit their response to the bestiality of modern man.

Look at the photographs first, for the camera takes you straight into all the grief and horror. Sometimes an image seems to rise above mere documentation like Susan Meiselas's shot of a woman glancing stoically at the camera as she searches for remnants in her shattered home.

After that, most of the art works smack of self-conscious art-making, particularly those of the figurative expressionists who exhibit lots of paint and energy but little originality. One of Bill Woodrow's sheet metal ingenuities qualifies by virtue of its metamorphosed gun, and Michael Sandle was an obvious candidate with his pow-

erful, sombre imagery. Terry Atkinson is clearly no artist, but for him it's the socio-political message in title and comment which matters.

Glenys Johnson avoids the obvious symbolism of dark colours, flooding her canvases with the hot light of Beirut. A boy points his pistol at a soldier of the UN Peacekeeping Force and the delicate precision with which the artist distils nuances of the spatial relationship between the two figures is a war, but of the shimmering, elusive nature of reality itself. She is using her medium to explore rather than express—and that's how art usually comes about.

*Images of War* at the Chapter Arts Centre, Cardiff, until Saturday.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

### Petrov Recital

REPLACING the indisposed Enid Gills at this recital was the Soviet pianist Nikolai Petrov, who devoted half his programme and two encores to Bach.

Most enjoyable were his encores—Myra Hess's serene and noble transcription of Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring, and Rachmaninov's pianistically effervescent recreation of the Prelude from the E Major suite, violin Partita, about which I could imagine Andrew Lloyd Webber making a song and dance.

I was less happy with the St Anne Prelude and Fugue, heard in the version concocted by Petrov from the piano duet transcription by Busoni. Here I missed the continuous flow of the original organ sonority. Petrov's pedalling of the piece produced an admirable clarity of texture but insufficient harmonic richness. I also found his reading of the Partita in B Minor too brisk and business-like.

In Petrov's intriguingly planned programme, Mozart's Fantasy in C Minor (K475) sat alongside Schubert's Wanderer Fantasy—both adventurous in their play of shifting tonalities and semi-improvisatory structures. But the tension and drama of Mozart's overtly operatic fantasy somehow eluded Petrov. He was immaculate and precise as ever, but too detached and abstract.

This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

### GALLERIES BRIEFING

Sigmar Polke (Anthony d'Offay, 23 Derwent Street, W1, until March 15). Polke is the most difficult artist to quantify among the major figures of the current German Renaissance. His subject-matter, watch-towers, jet-matter, Vesuvius—is typically despairing. But the pictures are fashioned out of such an anarchic array of materials that every image looks in danger of complete aesthetic disintegration.

Hermann Fechenbach (Bland Fine Art, 22 Princes Street, W1, until tomorrow). Fechenbach was yet another of the young Jewish artists who fled from Hitler's Germany to Britain, and promptly disappeared into that deep, post-war well of obscurity reserved for forgotten talent, notably when the artist launches a full-frontal assault on the image of the Nazis.

Air and Space Auction (Air Gallery, until March 12). On March 14 the Air Gallery is holding a fund-raising auction in aid of the gallery, and the work for sale is now on show. It ranges from Hockney to Hockney, from Glen Baxter to Glen Kossow. A strong, mixed show. Sir Frank Brangwyn (Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, until March 22). It took Frank Brangwyn a long time to find a worthwhile style of his own. His grand three-quarter century exhibition dealing in a wishy-washy plain-artism Waldemar Januszczak

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Conductor: Michael Schneider  
Cast includes:  
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Matthew Best  
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S. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 95



## The parts politicians can't reach

Inevitably, and rightly, a Conservative government and a Conservative Home Secretary are in the dock over phoning and control of the security services. It is Mr Leon Brittan who has taken temporary refuge behind Lord Bridge's onanism quick inquiry into the abuse of surveillance guidelines. It is Mr Brittan who is tomorrow bringing forward an obviously ineffective bill on phoning. And it will be Mr Brittan, Sir Michael Havers and the Prime Minister who must now be made to face the full seriousness of the Massiter allegations about M15.

Nevertheless, the opposition parties start from a disadvantage as they begin this chase. All the former Home Secretaries who still sit in the Commons (Messrs Jenkins, Callaghan and Rees) repose on the opposition benches. And each of them has presided over the same system which now threatens to come apart in Mr Brittan's hands. In particular, the Callaghan government's much blotted copybook was soiled by the abuses of the secret state. It was Mr Rees who, as Home Secretary, got rid of Messrs Agee and Hosenball on the basis of undisclosed and highly suspect security information. It was Mr Rees who presided over the surveillance operation against the offices of the National Council for Civil Liberties (whether or not he authorised it) that led to the arrest and prosecution of Aubrey, Berry and Campbell. And it was Mr Rees, along with Dr Owen at the Foreign Office, who deported Ms Astrid Proff.

Mr Rees has responded to the Massiter revelations in an illuminating way. He has denied, quite categorically, that the alleged surveillance of the fire brigade and Ford union leaders took place. That is to say, he has denied that it took place on his authority. Unfortunately, and this is the whole point, that is not the same thing. It does not mean that Mr Rees is a wicked man, or even a naive one. Quite the contrary. To his credit, as Home Secretary, he was the first holder of the office to allow parliamentary debate on the Special Branch (albeit

only under pressure from Mr Robin Cook). Yet what Mr Rees said in those debates raised more questions than he answered. "The Special Branch collects information on those who I think cause problems for the state," he declared in March 1978. This may have been true or it could have been a top of the head folie de grandeur. Mr Brittan, being a lawyer, puts it more circumspectly when he talks about the Special Branch and M15. The trouble, though, remains the same. Nobody, and on a general interpretation this includes the Home Secretary, really knows the truth. A structure in which the whole of M15 (however many people and filing systems that includes) and the Branch are mysteriously "accountable" to one individual is no structure of accountability at all. And no judge can bridge the gap either.

Both Mr Neil Kinnock and his shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman have now made clear that it will all be different once they have got their hands on the levers. Well, we have, alas, heard that before. And not just from Labour leaders. The point here is not whether Mr Brittan or Mr Rees is the tougher chap, nor whether Mr Kaufman would be any better. They are all talented politicians with the credentials of adequate control. The point is that the system itself is an impossible one, imposing unworkable demands upon any individual Home Secretary. That is why, at the end of the Massiter affair, it will be necessary for any future government (or even for this one, which allowed greater frankness about security matters than its predecessors) to legislate. Legislation, what is more, on the basis of far better facts than Lord Bridge will ever provide. So far, the whole security area has been looked at piecemeal. A reform of Section 2 here (or not, as the case may be). A statute on phoning there. No party has approached the subject in the round. The nearest attempt has been the Labour Party's policy document of 1983 on the security services, which sensibly proposed a new Espionage Act to replace Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act and a Security Act to put the secret agencies and their surveillance techniques on a statutory footing. That could be a start. But all the parties still have detailed thinking to do, and all must recognise the errors of their previous ways. We have moved — and Miss Massiter has helped that movement — to some final realization that things have to be fundamentally changed. And the fundamentals of a fresh start apply right across the spectrum of politics.

## Peace costs money, too

History will judge Mrs Thatcher's costly involvement in the mining dispute not by how she won the war, but by how she uses the peace. Thus far, and to her credit, she has avoided the temptation of televised jubilation. What is needed now is not so much magnanimity in victory as a commonsense solution to the problem which started the dispute and, which 12 months and £24 billion later, still remains unsolved. Tomorrow's jobs.

Remember, the strike was not over the 1983 wage increase (which triggered a separate ban on overtime which is still going on outside Nottinghamshire); nor was it about the jobs of existing miners, since they have long been guaranteed by the National Coal Board, a pledge which Mr Peter Walker endorsed again on Sunday. The strike was fought because of the implication for the jobs of the next generation of an accelerated rundown of the industry. That problem is even worse now because national unemployment is higher by over 300,000 and the prospect for new jobs in the pits has receded yet further because of the numerous coal faces which can no longer be worked as a direct consequence of lack of maintenance during the dispute.

The NCB's response has been to offer a pitiful £5 million in the middle of the action (later raised to £10 million) to fund job creation in mining areas. The principle is correct but the amount offered is insulting when you stack it against the scale of the problem and with the overall cost of the strike.

What the Government should do is to build on the experience of the interventionist bodies which have been allowed to survive the privatisation axe (like British Steel's job creation offshoot, and the Welsh and Scottish development agencies) plus the local authority initiatives (like those in Sheffield or the West Midlands and Greater London Enterprise boards) which have flourished despite hostile political conditions in Whitehall.

Their experience has been mixed, but

on the whole successful. They have at the very least proved that it is possible to create real jobs (at low cost) in those parts of the country which market forces cannot reach. The BSC's offshoot claims to have created 50,000 jobs in dispossessed steel areas. The argument that coal miners can't be retrained into high tech jobs overnight does not wash. We are talking about the sons and daughters of miners who would be interested in any jobs high tech, low tech or no-tech. Sheffield, for instance, has been encouraging cooperatives to connect with the council's own requirements for goods and services.

Such an enterprise board needs strong management and should, as far as possible, try to work with private sector sources of finance and enterprise. But market forces alone are not able to reduce unemployment in the country as a whole, let alone in the depressed mining communities. What is needed above all is sufficient money to make new investment opportunities possible. If only 60 or 70 per cent of such investments are successful the outlay will have been more than justified. Unless direct action of this kind is taken — and taken soon — the mining communities will wither in perpetual decline. And Mr Scargill's worst fears will be manifest. If Mrs Thatcher invested 10 per cent of the cost of the war in ensuring the peace, it could prove a far more rewarding investment.

## A dragooned democracy

Pakistan has had its general election but only now comes the constitution under which the newly elected national assembly is to operate. According to all reports the voting was conducted honestly and the turnout was, by the standards current in Pakistan, high at above 50 per cent. (On both counts, he it noted, the election was a distinct improvement on last year's referendum which endorsed the Islamic nature of the state and so, on General Zia's unilateral interpretation, legitimised his presidency for the next five years.) President Zia ul Haq imposed strict curbs on the course of the election. Political parties were banned, the press was censored, political activists were detained and reporting of the electoral boycott called by the multi-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy was banned.

Thus the campaign was largely fought on local issues and on behalf of sometimes conflicting but essentially conservative forces in town and country. Landowners, businessmen and former military men will dominate the 277 member assembly.

All of which has to be read as a victory for Zia. He said he would achieve a turnout of at least 40 per cent and that anything more would be the measure of his victory. He deserves to be judged on his own criteria. But if it was an election to humble the old politicians and the new radicals it was also an election which must have given the President pause for thought. Down went no less than six cabinet ministers — men closely identified with his military regime. Down went large numbers of supporters of fundamentalist Islam. Down went a fair number of non-elective appointees from the outgoing non-elective assembly. The message must surely be that, whilst the electorate did not heed the boycott call in any great number, they took the opportunity to underline their distaste for military rule and their no doubt genuinely devout objection to the importation of extremist religious attitudes into the body politic. Pakistan is not Iran, nor yet Afghanistan.

And so to that new constitution, imposed by decree of the President. It is an authoritarian affair — more so than, say, the constitution under which General Evren rules in Turkey. It leaves Zia to choose the prime minister, provincial governors and the heads of the armed forces. He can delay legislation and dissolve the assembly at will. Further, he can blithely interpret his own powers as he sees fit and without legal challenge. Given Pakistan's appalling political record of unsteady lurches between populist politicians and autocratic military men, given the opportunist nature of the old political elite, a controlled re-entry into the democratic process was arguably necessary. But President Zia has indicated by his new constitution, that he regards his "guided democracy" assembly with almost as much suspicion as he would have done a House packed with Bhuttoists. That is revealing (and disquieting) news. On the surface the relative success of the election has done something to stabilise a situation left deeply fragile by the Islamic referendum. But there is still an abiding, fretful weakness on all sides. If Zia can't trust his new docile democrats, who on earth can he trust?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Proof of the porridge

Sir,—Whilst welcoming healthy and well informed debate on Scott's Antarctic Expedition it is important to resist the temptation to draw serious conclusions on the basis of monstrous and selectively selected evidence attractive through their high "sensational" value.

Nancy Banks-Smith's frivolous article (February 28) eventually falls into this trap. What begins as an amusing and spicy, if cynical, comment upon Oates's parting words starts to purport theories for which there is little evidence. Captain Oates did indeed question the wisdom of staying with the expedition but to suggest that the feeling of desire to such a "passionate" desire to halt a passing cab is both spurious and ill-considered.

Far worse is to suggest any connection between those feelings and the huge self-sacrifice that was a single-minded act of someone who felt desperately that he did not want to hinder his colleagues.

As for the "prestigious Scott's Porridge Oates" award it is an irrelevance that needs no further consideration for the proof of the pudding (or indeed the porridge) is in Scott's diary which is solid in its verbatim report of Oates's parting words.

It should be added that after years of study into the life (and death) of Oates the Scott version is thoroughly in keeping with Oates's background and character; it was an "Oatesian" gesture in both word and deed.

(Lieut-Col) P. A. J. Cordingley, Brompton Barracks, Tidworth, Hants.

### Interneine St Ives

Sir,—Waldemar Januszczak's review (Arts Guardian, February 26) of the huge St Ives exhibition at the Tate reflects a common failure among all the commentators so far to take the opportunity to look at the whole array of lesser known artists. By so doing they have failed to reflect in the spirit of this memorable exhibition, whose specific aim has been to reveal the wide ranging diversity of so many artists who made up the so-called St Ives School.

Indeed art produced in Britain's celebrated art colony by the sea, particularly in the first post war decade, was a reliable cross section of British art as a whole. The names of Hepworth, Nicholson, Wallis and Cope hold the stage and appear with monotonous—not to say sycophantic regularity—in all the reviews. It is not good enough to write off the smaller artists who were in the shadow of these greats.

Januszczak's review may be an intelligent attempt to sort out the wheat from the chaff, but he is never specific enough in justifying his preferences. He talks about the extended family of St Ives, but fails to indicate the impassioned hostilities that was a feature of the events leading to the formation of the Penwith Society in 1948. The subsequent division of ranks on what constituted the most valid contemporary expressions—abstract or figurative—made St Ives anything but a cosy coterie.

The influence of Wallis is reflected in Nicholson, Wood, Lanyon, and later in the self consciously child-like art of Hilton, Wynter, too, aimed at a raw perception of landscape prior to mental recognition. Alan Lowndes, the idiosyncratic painter whose work tells of his early association with Lowry in Manchester. Others too like John Milne and Denis Mitchell, as two assistants to Hepworth, were each capable, on their day, of extending their eminent teacher's concerns for ancient form. Peter Davies, Arminiger Road.

## When Molesworth guardians go over the top

Sir,—The news that Cambridgeshire County Council has congratulated the police on their action at Molesworth needs to be put into perspective.

Both opposition groups supported a census motion on the police. I called for the chief constable to be suspended while an investigation was conducted into his abuse of the law. But the Conservative majority took the view that the end justifies the means and, as they believe in crime, missiles, they ignored the over-reaction, and indeed the facts.

The actions which caused me, as a member of the police committee, to want to distance myself from the police on this occasion were: police blocking a public road in two places; demanding identity cards, even from local people before allowing them to return home; blocking the lobby with 4ft concrete cubes, lifted by a crane, though peace campers had

been prosecuted for blocking this piece of "highway" by the county council; and refusing the public access to a bridge.

When I attempted to view the Molesworth base I was stopped by a road block of three cars and, on inquiring under what law the police were blocking the highway, I was told: "We are the law." We write the law day by day. Of course it is not possible to identify the policeman who said this as he was not wearing a number.

I had managed to visit the base on February 22 and, after emphasising that I was a county councillor, I was allowed to walk along the driveway which skirts one side of the base; but I was followed by police officers, sometimes two, at others four — for the whole journey.

Molesworth represents one more step down the road to a police state. I am firmly

convinced that, to preserve the health of our democracy, the Opposition parties, whether they support CND or not, should demand that the Home Secretary return control of the police to the accountable institutions set up by Parliament, and instructs chief police officers to stop exceeding their authority. Yours sincerely, (Cllr) Bill Brennan, Cambridgeshire County Council.

Sir,—If the Church of England does sell to the Ministry of Defence the piece of land it owns next to the fence at Molesworth, it will demonstrate once and for all that it is no longer sitting on the fence.

The sum involved, £2,400, is meagre by institutional standards, so it is difficult to imagine anything other than pragmatic considerations are involved in deciding to sell the land at this time. Presumably it was hoped the sale would go un-

noticed; to think otherwise is to suggest that the Church is hoping for a calamitous split over its action.

The piece of land in question is occupied by a Quaker caravan, the last remaining evidence of shelter for round-the-clock protest which has not been either evicted by combined police-military action or, in the case of the chapel, encircled within the barbed-wire fence.

Once the land has passed to the MoD, that caravan's days as an inspirational focus — interdenominational services are held there twice daily — must surely be numbered. Yours sincerely, Peter Hayward, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Sir,—Your item (February 25) about the "immoral" purchase of Church land by the Ministry of Defence at RAF Molesworth ignores the strong local support for the sale. More than 90 per cent

of villagers around the base have already signed a petition calling on the authorities to prevent the return of anti-peace protesters. If Christian-CND bought the land for, prevented the sale to the ministry, there is no doubt the campers would return. The evicted "peace" camp was never the idyllic Gandhian-Quaker "paradise" some of your readers may believe. Campers were responsible for numerous instances of petty theft, trespass, criminal damage, and even occasional personal violence.

One hopes that the Bishop of Peterborough will carefully consider the morality of the Church unhesitatingly to sign the Nacods agreement reveals precisely why there must be no ads on the BBC. Sincerely, Graham Riche, Peterborough.

### Miscellany at large

Sir,—I refer to the Hattie Smith/Ponting who said what 'controversy' (Letters, March 2). As a retired personnel man I find it difficult to believe that Mr Hattie Smith would not have recorded the key points of his meeting with Mr Ponting. Let us have a sight of this document in order to clear up the matter. If, unusually, a record was not made or cannot now be found, the public will draw its own conclusions.—Yours faithfully, Geoffrey Duffield, Sanderstead, Surrey.

Sir,—Seeing Mr Scargill swept from the screen by a commercial break as he offered to sign the Nacods agreement reveals precisely why there must be no ads on the BBC. Sincerely, Graham Riche, Peterborough.

Sir,—Alan Rusbridger is mistaken (Diary, March 1) if he thought I had asked him if he was a Jew. I thought the man I spoke to said his name was David Rose. As I explained to him, being half Jew, married, I thought Woody Allen's sketch about a Rabbi who was so reformed he was almost a Nazi, very funny.

The humourless Mr Rose ought to know by now that to be over-sensitive, peevish and puffed up about race, religion—or the number of children one has, is frightfully boring. And Mr Rusbridger ought to be worrying about who's bugging him—not his telephone.—Yours, Victoria Gillick, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

Sir,—Gill Hartley (Letters, March 1) has clearly not come across Mr Rider's desire, repeated to me, to remove a third of all the traffic lights in London. No doubt it is the real third that he finds objectionable.—Yours for socialism, Dave Wetzel, London SE 1.

### A link that was never forged

Sir,—Your article under the name David McKie (February 27) prompts me to write to you in connection with the "immoral" purchase of Church land by the Ministry of Defence at RAF Molesworth ignores the strong local support for the sale. More than 90 per cent

from this group at the time it was founded, on the grounds that we were deeply concerned by the virtual ruin of the village and her reported association with extreme right-wing organisations. Despite frequent allegations to the contrary in the left wing press, there is not, and has never been, any association between NAFF and Self Help.

In the latest issue of Self Help's newsletter, British Gazette, it is stated that this group is sending a contribution to our legal fund. A cheque has since been received, but we have returned it.

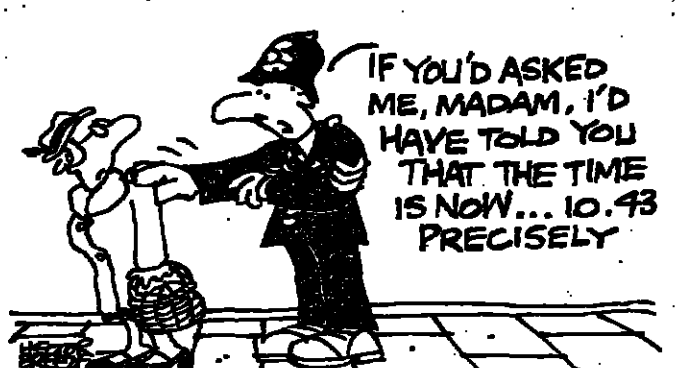
The words "there is not, and has never been" were emphasised in italics in the story. As your readers will appreciate, there is a world of difference between breaking links and never having had links.

Gerald Hartup, Freedom Association, London W1.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESTER: The last Saturday of February produced a magnificent sunset with the whole western sky from south to north, a blazing copper red streaked with narrow black and dark purple clouds, the eastern sky was covered by a dark grey overcast, but the colour of the sunset was faintly reflected — a phenomenon which I had never seen before. Being from the north, the old adage about the sun being in the sun, a day which really felt like spring. On the Common, the gorse was bursting into vivid yellow flower and one of the black-headed gulls, which were cruising over the still-frozen lake, had assumed the full chocolate-brown hood of its breeding plumage. A couple of long-tailed tits were

fitting through the birch-trees and dropped down into a thicket of gorse and brambles. They were probably mated and looking for a suitable site for their exquisite domed nest, for the long-tail is an early breeder and its nest-building often begins in early March. Perched on the summit of a tall beech, a carrion crow was calling harshly whilst in the wood behind it, another crow was uttering its peculiar motor-horn note. Snowdrops were in full bloom, and white and purple crocuses had joined the yellow ones. On the lawn, the first daisy, of which there will soon be far too many, was in flower. The most welcome of all the day's signs of spring, however, came just before dark when the first blackbird of the year was singing beautifully, whilst another answered it from not far away. L. P. SAMUELS



On May 1, 1984, I had arranged for a special train to carry miners and their families, under the auspices of the NUR/Aslef Federation of Railway Unions, from Kent to London Victoria and then by coach to Camberwell Green for the May Day rally. After confirming on my home telephone how many Kent miners would be travelling, I phoned London Transport, which said the coaches, ordered from a private Kent bus company, would wait in a certain small street close to Victoria Station. I immediately told my head office (one person), the NUR (one person) and the Kent NUM (one person) and the Kent NUM. I then left home and travelled to Victoria. On arrival

at the street, I found it cordoned off and three vans of policemen parked there. I asked a foot policeman about all the activity, and he said: "The miners are coming from Kent." I asked him how he knew this, and he said that they had "ways of knowing".

This poses the questions: was my phone or that of the miners' Kent headquarters being tapped? Were the police advised by London Transport or the private Kent bus company? — Yours faithfully, Neil Milligan, (Assistant General Secretary), Aslef, London NW3.

### Yes and no

Sir,—Sir Robert Armstrong's answer to your correspondent on the "Yes, minister" code for civil servants is most interesting. In future, he says, civil servants faced with evidence that ministers are misleading Parliament should try to transfer "the burden of conscience" on to the permanent secretary, who would presumably be obliged to inform the head of the Civil Service. Would not this process be more credible if the head of the Civil Service were to hold office with the same security of tenure as the Comptroller and Auditor-General? D. R. Orchard, Caterham, Surrey.

Forum, Open Space letters—pages 10, 12

سازمان الرأى



# The bitter battle that ended an era



Hill, Cortonwood striker, January, 1985

To some, Scargill's personality and current predicament may appear accurately reflected in those of his hero. Having promised final victory, he stands amid defeat. His members are deep in debt, having given their all. The assets of the union are either spent or sequestered. No commitment to keep open

However, the impact of the movement on the labour movement, British politics, and the country's shattered sense of nationhood may in reality be a little more complex. It seems that the movement has won a well-deserved victory, akin to Gogge Green, but the miners, unlike the Argentines, cannot now be shipped back to their masters. The British will remain a brooding and restless presence until the next general election. At that election the Conservative Party will have to show the electorate that the problems are not only healing, but were necessary. Much of the election may well turn on attribution of responsibility for the problems of the movement. The nation will follow their existing prejudices.

in opinion polls showing labour recovering ground, but also in the unstatistical testimony of miners themselves who felt a growing public tide of sympathy for their cause. This may be nothing more than Britain's love of losers but in the closing months of the strike many of the Government's easier targets—the mass picketing, the intimidation—were being exposed. Instead the issues underlying the strike and the destination of the miners began to emerge. The public also began to question the negotiating stance of the Government. At one minute the Government was seen to make a commitment that the union would cooperate in the closure of uneconomic capacity, at the next the issue had only to be posed on the agenda. At one point the personal intransigence of the miners was exposed, and then the Government as the block to talks, but when the union widened its negotiating team to cover the whole national executive, the Coal Board for two months refused to negotiate with it. In the end the Government said the solution to the strike lay

In many people's eyes, the strike by its close was self-evidently no longer about the price of coal or about economics or about miners on an insurrectionist binge. By its closing weeks with 55 per cent of still working miners, the strike had been more apparent than the miners had been about what they claimed it had been about, the preservation of their communities. These communities had so valiantly fought to keep their jobs that they gave no sufficient sight of any alternative by the Government that they were prepared to suffer debt and hardship to save it. The Government rather than acknowledging any legitimacy in these wishes had positioned itself to hold position rigidly until it had won.

As a result the opportunity perhaps now exists for the opposition parties to exploit the Government's industrial victory. However, the ability of the Labour Party to make capital out of the strike is in some doubt. Neil Kinnock may well be submerged by abuse for alleged

In retrospect the national union made three strategic errors: that could have been avoided and which have been subsequently acknowledged by the party of the strike. The first was the use of one striking miner quoted in "Digging Deeper," a collection of essays on the strike; the ball had been thrown; the miner on our backs. The second was the failure to rally against the populist pro-ballot mood the Government had created amongst union members. It allowed a third of the union's own members to remain at work and above all, it was probably a self-inflicted wound. A ball was thrown; the ball was in the air. Secondly, Mr Scargill's personal refusal to say "I condemn all violence," or even to offer any qualified condemnation until late in the strike was disastrous. It may have been a tactical error, but stubborn, almost obsessional personal loyalty to his supporters, or it may have stemmed from his political analysis. But whatever purpose it was serving in Scargill's mind it was a mistake. None of the other area leaders of the union took this stance and the union suffered for his mistake.

As Peter Carter, the industrial organiser of the Communist Party, recently put it "If public opinion is viewed as peripheral, then the language of the strike becomes coded and not even understood by many trade unionists."

But much of the area leadership has been directed to restoring the fabric of the union and attempting to avoid further division. Much will depend on whether Nottinghamshire can be accepted as a part of the new national union. If it is there is likely to be a battle between the right and left for control of the national executive. Branch, area executive, and national executive elections have been suspended in the union pending the end of the strike. The right is confident of victories in Lancashire, the Midlands and in parts of North Derbyshire.

The Government knows that the present fight for securing control of the administration will depend largely in part on their own post-strike policies.

Union strength and membership was in decline well before the miners' strike began, and that process is now likely to accelerate. Government ministers have already said that British companies must move to introduce job flexibility such as exists in the United States. We are likely to see more workers on fixed term contracts, more part time jobs, and self-employment. Union recruitment in such a fragmented workforce is going to be difficult and the union movement may be made easier by the image the union movement has gained.

Nevertheless the unions' traditional power centres, particularly in the public sector, remain intact. Unions will still demand and receive a hearing from personnel departments. They will still claim political influence. But the force of the rhetoric, and the force beyond it, will be reduced. After the miners' strike union leaders will think hard before calling out their members for a strike against industrial policy.





Scargill (picture by Don McPhee) and MacGregor: neither was prepared to compromise and their dislike of each other became an influential factor



Walking wounded at Orgreave

**An imported elderly American —** The Bishop of Durham on Ian MacGregor, September, 1984

**I'm glad I'm British. I'm glad I'm free. I wish I were a dog and Arthur Scargill was a tree** — Nottinghamshire miners' song

THE STRIKE was dominated by the personalities of the two main protagonists, Mr Ian MacGregor and Mr Arthur Scargill, one a capitalist, the other a Marxist, who both saw the strike on a political level. From the start neither was prepared to compromise, and their dislike of each other became an influential factor in the dispute. The longer the strike went on, it is almost certain that the strike would not have taken place without the appointment of Mr MacGregor as NCB chairman, but the miners had elected their leader for his working life.

The shots heralding the start of the conflict between Mr MacGregor and the miners had begun to ring out long before the new chairman walked through the doors of Hobart House. Mrs Thatcher let it be known frequently and publicly that it was Mr MacGregor she wanted as NCB chairman. Her attitude towards nationalised industries had been developing over the previous four years. They were to become more efficient, less wasteful, and they had to balance their books. Indeed, if they became profitable, they might even be sold off.

Mr MacGregor was seen as a person who could fill the government's requirements for putting the coal industry into shape. His credentials were impeccable. An American who had distinguished himself as a hard-headed business entrepreneur in the United States, where at one time he had been involved in the private coal industry and had taken on the coal unions with success, he had already carried out an effective reduction in the size of the British Steel Corporation.

intense was the dislike by the miners of Mrs Thatcher's choice that they tried to undermine him at their Perth conference in July, 1983. But a resolution proposing instant strike action if the American octogenarian was given the job was not debated for tactical reasons and three months later MacGregor started the job.

Had Norman Siddall, the NCB's previous chairman, enjoyed better health, MacGregor might never have gone to the NCB. The government was happy with Siddall's handling of Scargill. The blunt-speaking mining engineer had been the ideal foil to the emotional approach of Scargill, who had failed to prevent the NCB carrying through its earlier pit closure programme.

But when Siddall said that a heart condition made it impossible for him to continue, Nigel Lawson, the Energy Minister, pushed MacGregor's case to the Prime Minister with enthusiasm. In preparation for the job, MacGregor cut great swathes through the board's six-man hierarchy. Out went two of the full-time members of the board, John Mills, one of the deputy chairmen, and Donald Davies, who was responsible for marketing.

In came half a dozen part-timers, all men either personally known to MacGregor or of whom he approved. The men included Sir Melvin Rosser, a chartered accountant, who was known to MacGregor during a part-time stint at BSC, and Peter Michael, an electronics engineer, and deputy chairman of United Engineering Industries. The others had all achieved much in their own fields. MacGregor thought they could therefore apply their own expertise and knowledge to the coal industry.

the personal expertise he required. Bit by bit he dismantled the careful edifice built up by his predecessors. The elaborate committee system at Hobart House, establishing checks and counter-checks, was all but abolished, and decision-making centralised. Some of his area directors, the coalfield barons each with their little fiefdoms, did not openly object, but most of them resented being left out of the decision-making.

MacGregor then sought to re-educate his staff and the public. He was an old man in a hurry and his mission in the three years allotted to him was to transform the coal industry into one of profit. This meant closing the peripheral coalfields and concentrating production in the centre of Britain. The miners would be encouraged to accept early retirement as new, high technology pits like Selby would be opened, and new markets abroad would be sought to absorb increased output.

His enthusiasm broke down some of the initial antipathy to him at the NCB. His approach to the problem won him considerable support but his style was criticised. To the public, he revealed his plans in a series of breakfast meetings with journalists, turning over maps on the wall with great rapidity and knowledge while the journalists struggled with their eggs and bacon. Few doubted his ability to turn the industry into one which could face the 21st century better equipped and more efficient.

His Achilles heel was ignoring the human factor, the threat to coal mining communities. But that was why the Prime Minister employed him. "There is no choice. We have to make them understand," he said at one of his meetings.

MacGregor's opposite number in the National Union of Mineworkers is Arthur Scargill, in many ways as hard and as uncompromising a figure as the NCB chairman, but with a fervent belief in the men and the industry they work in. A vain, ambitious and highly articulate man, Scargill came to the NCB presidency in 1982 by way of the largest coalfield in Britain, Yorkshire. He was skilled in industrial problems, affecting his membership and argued their case in front of compensation tribunals as skillfully as a lawyer.

He never has been a good negotiator, because he refuses to compromise. Michael Eaton, the NCB's Yorkshire director, who watched him at close quarters during his period as president of the Yorkshire area NUM, recalls that Scargill allowed a number of pits to be closed without making a fuss.

"Whenever there was a chance of a pit remaining open, Arthur used to come along and let off steam. If there was no chance at all, he would stay away and leave the matter to another NUM official." Scargill easily beat every other candidate when he won the leadership of the NUM with a 70 per cent share of the pithead poll. The only person who could have run him close was Mick Gaherty, the Scottish NUM leader, but the former president, Joe Gormley, disliked Communists more than he disliked young men with consuming ambitions. Lord Gormley finished MacGregor's chances by imposing a new rule in the NUM which prevented anybody over the age of 55 from running for national office. MacGregor was a victim of the rule and an uneasy relationship was established between the Scot and the ebullient Scargill, which was only partially improved when the latter decided that Scargill should be the sole candidate. Scargill was determined that the coal industry should not go the same way as steel. In his first year as president,

he looked on with concern at the huge cutbacks in the steel industry and realised that coal would be next on the list if the rank and file was not persuaded to fight back before it was too late.

His step by step approach was to get each NUM conference to approve action against the closure of pits and a reduction in the capacity of the industry. His objective was to engage the rank and file miner in decisions which he would then consider he had a mandate to carry out. The idea sounded good in theory, but in practice it did not succeed. Winning the support of the conference activists is one thing, but it does not stop there. You have then to go out to the coalfields and win the approval of ordinary members. On two occasions before the beginning of this strike, Scargill thought that the education of the miners was complete and that they would back him in ballots over the rejection of a pay offer and in his opposition to pit closures. He lost both.

Soon after becoming president Scargill turned his back on London, which he thought soft, and shut the NUM's old headquarters in Euston Road. He established the NUM's new offices in Yorkshire, where he felt more secure. It was there that the origins of the strike were laid. Out went the old guard who had saved the union in London. In came a youthful group of research and office staff, mainly handicapped from northern higher educational establishments. They were committed wholeheartedly to the Scargill philosophy. The new NUM headquarters was regarded with increasing suspicion by miners' leaders but the message from inside the Sheffield office was sweet music to Scargill. The new recruits were his men.

The miners had gone on strike over pit closures before, in 1981 when Joe Gormley was their leader. It had been provoked by the government directive for the industry to be closed within three years. The target was only possible with a massive pit closure programme. Faced with a strike, the government retreated and increased the National Coal Board's external financing limit by £230 million in 1981-82 alone.

Since then three successive reports by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Coal Industry, in March, 1982, December, 1982, and March, 1984, as well as the Monopolies and Mergers Commission Report in 1983 all highlighted the industry's uneconomic pits. The Energy Committee calculated, for instance, in 1981 that the industry's annual loss for 1981 of £225 million could be halved by closing 15 pits and shutting its 30 most uneconomic pits. The huge cost differentials were shown by the fact that operating costs at the Selby super-pit are expected to be £20 per tonne whilst the least efficient 25 million tonnes of capacity had in 1983-4 an extraction cost of £25 per tonne.

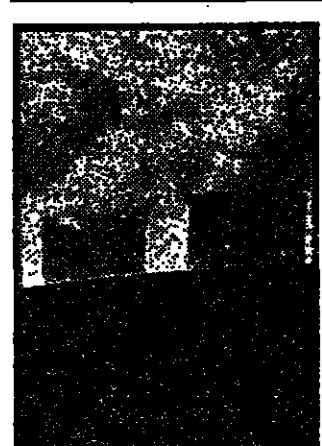
Through 1983-84 the Coal Board under Norman Siddall finished the NUM by cutting out 4 million tonnes of capacity, shutting 15 pits and making 15,000 men redundant. The NUM found it impossible to find a rallying point for resistance. Of the men made redundant fewer than 200 were under the age of 50 and all the men left the industry voluntarily.

A view prevailed that miners had changed. It was said that a decade of relatively high pay had locked them into a cycle of hire purchase and holidays abroad. Their class consciousness had, in short, been bought out. Mr Scargill once declared that he would lead without an army in the field. But Mr Scargill came to the miners' presidency with a thorough-going analysis of the NCB's plans which the appointment of Ian MacGregor appeared to confirm. In the NUM's view, the threat to the industry and communities came not so much from the closure of pits through a loss of production, but through the replacement of old capacity with newer lower cost capacity. The NCB 1981 development plan showed new capacity of 25 million tonnes

including Selby, being brought on between 1984 and 1990.

In the NUM's view, the combination of 25 million tonnes of new capacity, with sales stuck at 100 million tonnes (the NCB's projection), had devastating implications for older pits. Given capacity of 101 million tonnes at the beginning of 1984-5, 26 million tonnes of higher cost capacity would have to be closed over the succeeding seven years to make room for the new projects. To the NUM, this meant a rate of closure of older pits of practically 4 million tonnes per year. The pit closure programme for 1983-84 and the planned for 1984-85 would have to be repeated each year until 1990.

This renewal process was not, of itself, irreconcilable with the NUM's view of the industry. After all, the Plan for Coal drawn up in 1974 and perpetually wavered in front of the television cameras during the strike by Mr Scargill, had anticipated a reduction of ageing and uneconomic pits capacity of 3-4 million tonnes per year whilst bringing on stream some 40 million tonnes of new capacity by the mid 1990s. (In practice in the decade to 1984 capacity had been cut by 1.7 million tonnes per year and only 21 million



Coal stocks at Soar Power Station, Nottinghamshire, October 1984.

tonnes new capacity had been prepared.

The key difference between the renewal processes envisaged in the Plan for Coal and the NUM's view of the industry was that under the Plan for Coal closures were to occur in the context of an expanding coal demand. In 1984 it was predicted that the demand for coal would be projected to reach 135 to 150 million tonnes by 1985. In reality it fell to 100 million. Total energy demand was 100 million tonnes below the projected demand in 1974. The Plan for Coal had envisaged cut-backs in old capacity, the arrival of new capacity and rising demand. MacGregor envisaged static demand, the arrival of new capacity and correspondingly greater cut backs in old capacity.

At the same time the NUM, wed to becoming power, were aware of the further threat to jobs posed by the computerised mining system code-named Minos. Research work undertaken by academics at the University of Bradford had been detailing the way new technology could reduce the number of miners needed to produce the same amount of coal both at new and old capacity pits. Selby's productivity, partly due to Minos, is expected to be five times higher than the British average. In the months leading up to the dispute, the NUM took more notice of Bradford. One of their team went to work for the NUM.

The union was also convinced that the government and the CEBG both committed to becoming power, were treating the NUM and the coal industry unfairly. In monopoly industries with great inter-dependence and cross-subsidisation simple calculations of profit and loss are hazardous. The common sense of the NUM, much less making and uncompetitive while the CEBG is profitable and efficient. Unlike the CEBG, the NCB has one dominant customer — the CEBG itself which takes 70 per cent of the Board's output. The price at which the NCB sells to the CEBG has little to do

with free markets and everything to do with negotiations between government controlled monopolies. Thus in 1983-4, while the CEBG was encouraged to raise prices by £900 million to increase Government revenue, the NCB was forced to sell to the CEBG below the rate of inflation, ostensibly to fall into line with the price of foreign coal.

As five academics accountants, led by Professor David Cooper, argued in their controversial article in Accountancy "the price at which coal is sold to the CEBG is determined by complex negotiations, the results of which have considerable impact on the apparent profitability of both organisations. Current price agreements with CEBG are set above the price for coal on the international spot market, but considerably below the cost of oil with equivalent heat output. Further, there are considerable difficulties in using market prices as a basis for planning."

For example, the volume of available imported coal is relatively small and subject to vagaries. The volume and price of Polish coal owes as much to that country's foreign exchange problems as to the cost of production. The net cost of coal in the UK of coal from Australia, South Africa, and North America depends heavily on transportation costs, exchange rates etc. Changes in international freight rates dramatically affect the price of imported coal as does the movement in the respective currencies. The suggestion that imported market prices represent an objective solution to these problems ignores the contrived and volatile nature of the market for coal.

The miners also saw the Government making precipitate decisions on a resource of immense long-term significance — energy — on the basis of a temporary financial imbalance. The NUM argued that a mine could not be treated in the same way as a factory since once it is closed, it is closed for good. Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, was fond of quoting E. F. Schumacher, the economic adviser to the NCB 1959-70. In a paper written 25 years ago Schumacher wrote on the question of higher cost collieries:

"It is a policy of doubtful wisdom and questionable morality for this generation to take all the best resources and leave for their children only the worst. But it is surely a criminal policy if, in addition, we wilfully stultify, abandon and thereby ruin such relatively inferior resources as we ourselves have opened up, but do not care to utilise. This is like the pitiful burglar who does not merely pinch the valuables, but in addition destroys everything he can't take."

"Once we recognise that the coal industry is not something like a manufacturing concern; that it is an extractive industry working a non-renewable asset of finite size for which there is as yet no substitute in sight, we find that the term uneconomic may be highly misleading. It may simply mean that some of our better resources and seams are being left for our children." (Ironically a book compiling Mr Schumacher's views was edited by Geoff Kirk, the man who resigned in protest after nine months as MacGregor's director of public relations.)

Throughout the dispute Government ministers ridiculed the NUM position that pits should not be closed on economic grounds. Scargill's position was that it was impossible to deliberately close pits, just as Leninist demands are raised consciously over and above what a society can provide. In reality the NUM's previous presidents had also used Schumacher to argue that economics could not be simply applied to coal. The more moderate Nacods, the pit deputies, praised by the Government, told the Energy Select Committee in 1982: "The suggestion that economic viability would be the criteria to decide closures is horrifying."

Continued

## THE KEY DATES

1983		
September 1	MacGregor takes over as NCB Chairman.	
October 31	National overtime ban starts.	
December 21	NUM executive votes to leave Joint Policy Advisory Committee.	
1984		
January 23	NCB claims 19,000 sent home due to overtime ban. Hasi of strikes throughout coalfield.	
February 20	Scottish pit strike.	
March 1	Closure of Cortonwood announced — 55,000 Yorkshire miners called out on strike.	
March 6	Four million tonne cut-back plan released by NCB.	
March 8	NUM executive grants official backing to Yorkshire and Scottish strikes.	
March 12	Strike begins.	
March 13	100,000 out of 183,000 on strike in more than 90 of the 174 NCB pits.	
March 14	NCB obtains injunction under 1980 Employment Act instructing Yorkshire NUM to call off flying pickets. Ignored.	
March 15	David Jones from Yorkshire dies on Ollerton picket line.	
March 16	Nottinghamshire miners vote against strike.	
March 19	Derbyshire Area Council overrules no-strike ballot.	
March 21	Kent miners lose case against police over road blocks.	
March 25	Ian Tarren, power leader at Murton Colliery, found hanged in Peterlee, Co. Durham, after scab taunts.	
March 26	Heathfield tells TUC to stay out of strike. Nacods accepts 5.2 per cent pay offer.	
April 3	NUR announces coal blacking.	



April 5	Nottinghamshire miners vote 3-1 to reject recommendation from local executive to carry on working. Steel workers offer only sympathy and instructed to keep working.
April 8	Moderates in NUM national executive have 14-10 majority in favour of calling ballot.
April 11	Nacods vote 7,638 to 6,661 in favour of strike, but rules require two-thirds majority.
April 12	Scargill rules out ballot on strike.
April 13	Kinnock backs national ballot to unify NUM.
April 19	Special delegate conference votes against ballot.
May 4	10,000 pickets at Harworth, Notts, police claim.
May 5	Miners guarantee coke for Llanwern where 4,000 jobs threatened.
May 11	Coal trains with shipments to Ravenscraig resumed — lorry loads stopped after meetings with mining/steel/rail unions.
May 14	Mansfield Rally. Estimates of 20,000-40,000.
May 15	Riot charges brought against those arrested at rally.
May 16	Inter union feud over coal ship threatens Scots dock strike. Anne Scargill arrested.
May 17	Extra police to counter intimidation of miners, says Brittan. NCB says: 121 pits idle, 43 normal working (of which six producing coal).
May 20	Murray condemns one-day strikes in Yorkshire, Humberside, and S. Wales in support of miners.
May 23	NUM meets MacGregor for talks. Collapse same day.
May 25	NUM instructed by High Court not to discipline working Notts miners.
May 29	Orgreave violence: 7,000 blockade coke site; 82 arrested, 69 injured.
May 30	Scargill arrested at Orgreave for obstruction.
June 6	Daily Mirror disclosed Government involvement in averting rail pay strike.
June 8	120 miners arrested as they lobby Parliament.
June 12	10,000 trade unionists march through Cardiff in response to Wales TUC call for day of action.
June 13	Peace talks break down in Rotherham.
June 15	Joe Green crushed to death by lorry whilst picketing Ferrybridge.
June 17	Rioting and attacks at Maltby police station. Scottish train drivers agree to halt iron ore shipments to Ravenscraig unless steel unions agree to reduce fuel consumption.
June 18	Orgreave violence: 6-7,000 pickets; 3,400 police; 83 arrested; 79 injured (51 pickets, 28 police); Scargill hurt.

Continued

سكول من الامم





1, police v. pickets at soccer, Bilsthorpe Colliery, Nottinghamshire (picture by Denis Thorpe); 2, police v. picket violence at Orgreave coking plant, Yorkshire (picture by Don McPhee).



Pickets salute police, Mansfield

**Our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the National Coal Board and the government** — Len Murray, September 1984

**There must be no equivocation** — David Hart, advisor to MacGregor, January 1985

Continued from page 16  
The viability of collieries can change from year to year, much depending on geology. Similarly, the British Association of Colliery Management argued that any acceleration in pit closures by changing the economic criteria would be incompatible with industry's strategic objective as set out in Plan for Coal. BACM argued that physical and financial factors overlapped in a decision to close pits "in assessing the remaining reserves" and the deteriorating working conditions (eg, water or gas) may make the exploitation of the remaining reserves hopelessly uneconomic or unsafe. Even the Board in its written evidence echoed this point to the committee: "It is not possible to make a clear cut distinction between reserves which arise from exhaustion of reserves (since such exhaustion is rarely absolute in the physical sense) and those which arise from economic considerations."

In arguing this in 1982, the Board was not that far from the position adopted by Scargill during the strike when he described as "acceptable the closure of a pit where a colliery still has a parcel of coal existing, but to get to it would take a year's development and during that time you would have to transfer workers away from the pit until the development work had been completed and then transfer them back to the pit for 12 months." Scargill defined such a pit as exhausted rather than uneconomic. The Board saw it as both.

In an overall atmosphere of reticence the distinction had for many years been blurred in the industry. Pits had closed and few had troubled to determine whether it was on grounds of economics or for lack of mineable reserves. The new leaderships at the NCB and the NUM brought the issue to the fore. The Government and the Board made a statement from the Board that pits could only be closed on grounds of geology and exhaustion. The union in turn accused the Government of making a new demand by seeking a statement from the Board that pits could only be closed on grounds of geology and exhaustion. The union in turn accused the Government of making a new demand by seeking a statement from the Board that pits could only be closed on grounds of geology and exhaustion.

wood was announced on March 1, 1984, purely on grounds of economics, followed five days later by the announcement of a nationwide cut back in capacity of a million tonnes. The NUM leadership felt driven to strike. It believed it could not allow a challenge in its Yorkshire heartland go unanswered. The only doubt was how the challenge should be met.

There is more than anecdotal evidence that Scargill had long intended to ignore the union's constitution and the need for a 55 per cent majority in a national strike ballot. Part of the leadership argued that it could legitimately avoid being constitutionalised out of action by calling a strike, thereby creating a de facto national strike and a de jure series of area strikes. NUM executive minutes from the summer of 1984, but dated back to March, 1983, showed that Scargill advocated such an area strike strategy in spring, 1983, over the closure of Ynawr Lewis in South Wales. The national executive rejected his advice, called a national ballot and lost.

Two separate reactions followed the defeat. Some miners argued the union leadership needed to redouble its campaign to win over the membership. Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire area secretary, told the conference, "The next time this union ballots there must not be one man in this union who has a vote who has not been spoken to, who has not had it explained to him. We have got to campaign harder, more often, and we have got to campaign every day of the week. We have got to get the strike majority changed or we are going to be fragmented."

McGee made the same point at the conference: "We require to embark on this campaign in such a way that we arouse the mass of the membership. We have to go out on an educational campaign to ensure that we do win the hearts and minds of the British miners."

own reputation within the Yorkshire area had been built on his own organisation of pickets into Nottinghamshire in October 1983. The aim of bringing out the whole British coalfield without a ballot might have succeeded, and perhaps come closer to doing so than has been recognised. The tactic for instance, worked in Wales. On Sunday, March 11, the 28 South Wales lodges met and voted heavily against joining the strike. But within a day only six pits were still operating. Ten appeared to be on strike voluntarily and 12 were picketed out. By the middle of the week South Wales was solid. It was to remain so for 11 months.

By some analyses the first few days of picketing in Nottinghamshire determined the whole course of the strike. The picketing violence at Ollerton and Thoresby, North Nottinghamshire's two largest pits, set the image of the pickets and the Left as violent and intimidatory. The more traditional peaceful picketing underway elsewhere in Nottinghamshire did not receive coverage on the evening news.

The Nottinghamshire Left, dominant on the area council, but more radical than their membership — attempted to persuade the Yorkshire Left that their presence in Nottinghamshire was counter-productive. The point was made that the pickets which had arrived in force on the Tuesday in Nottingham would never be able to stop the area ballot set for the end of the week, and as a result the ballot vote would not be about pit closures, but about the presence of Yorkshiremen attempting to bar their way to work.

Henry Richardson, Nottinghamshire's Left-wing general secretary, warned prophetically: "If they are going to try to stop our men going to work by sheer weight of numbers then it will be completely counter-productive. It will alienate the men that instant. This pit closure programme can be devastating but if we split the union that will be equally devastating — that is what we are worried about. We ought to be thinking about this seriously, go to a national ballot and get the membership behind us before we hang ourselves and destroy this union."

The day the strike started in Yorkshire — March 12 — mainly young miners from Rossington and Markham, without official backing from the Yorkshire area executive, drove into Nottinghamshire. They picketed all three shifts at the Harworth colliery on

the northern tip of Nottinghamshire, only four miles from the most southern Yorkshire pits. The pickets lost the morning shift, stalled the afternoon shift and by the evening shift had arrived in sufficient numbers to bar the pit entrance. The Harworth NUM branch secretary, George Potter, shut the pit as the men's safety was in doubt. The police were outnumbered and ill organised.

The following day the Yorkshire area executive,

presumably encouraged by events at Harworth the night before, endorsed the picketing strategy. Within days the whole Nottinghamshire coalfield had pickets at every pithead.

By the third day of picketing the policy of police road blocks, the National Reporting Centre, and the mutual aid agreements between police forces had been activated. David Hall, the chief constable of Humberside and in charge of the National Reporting Centre, as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, has said since that within days of the strike starting he had received the government's consent to organise the deployment of more than 8,000 officers involving all but two of the 52 forces in the country.

For the first time Britain had a national police operation with a visible national hierarchy answerable to the Home Secretary and not only to local authorities. The existence of the National Reporting Centre was little known before the miners' strike. As the strike started the Government let it be known that the NRC had been used three times before, most notably during the inner city riots of 1981. However, the scale and the duration of the mutual aid organised by the NRC was without precedent. Nearly £200 million was spent on policing the strike. The outlay was justified by the Government on the grounds that the police had an over-riding duty to protect the right to work.

Many miners, however, argued that the police used this duty as a cover with which to crush the strike. They came to see the police not as peacekeepers, but as strike breakers. Nine thousand miners were arrested, 600 sacked, over 300 imprisoned, some for up to five years. A series of interwoven complaints were made — the use of snatch squads, the arrest of miners for trivial offences such as shouting "scab", the practice of preventing street collections for the miners, the surveillance techniques, including the recording of picket line registration numbers, the swamping of mining communities by police, the role of police public relations officers in fostering anti-union media stories.

Complaints over the use of restrictive bail conditions and roadblocks were taken as far as the Lord Chief Justice. Both issues went to the heart of the controversy over the strike and civil liberties, namely the balance between the right to work unhindered.

On both occasions the judges found in favour of the working miners. The presumption of the police and the court at both hearings was that mass picketing must inherently involve a breach of the peace. For example, in rejecting the claim that Nottinghamshire magistrates had imposed bail conditions with proper regard for the individual circumstances of the initial arrest, Lord Chief Justice Lane made the sweeping statement: "By the time these defendants appeared in court it must have been clear to everyone, and to the magistrates, in particular, that any suggestion of peaceful picketing was a colourful pretence and that it was one of the purposes of the picketing to intimidate and threaten."

In Lord Lane's view the absence of a previous record and the nature of the offence alleged need not necessarily be considered by the magistrates. The chief relevant consideration for the magistrate in imposing restrictive bail was simply that the arrest had been made in connection with the miners' dispute.

Although the germs of the police operation had been seen during the NGA dispute at Warrington, the NUM was nevertheless totally unprepared. Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire miners' president, admitted within two weeks: "You just cannot get people out of Yorkshire to picket in Nottinghamshire. It's becoming physically impossible. The establishment has learned more since the 1972 and 1974 coal strikes. The

criticism you can hold against the union is that we did not learn enough. If you asked me three weeks ago if the police would behave in the numbers and the manner in which they have I would have laughed. Equally I never believed we would be in the position we are in today and that so many people would cross picket lines. I would have thought that if there is one union in which the picket lines would be sacrosanct that union would be the NUM, especially after a 20-week-old overtime ban."

In an interview in January Scargill admitted that he had not expected Nottinghamshire to stay at work. He added: "I knew after two weeks' dispute that Nottinghamshire would not join us. All my experience is that if workers do not back a strike after a fortnight, they will never be brought out." Coal production in Nottinghamshire continued throughout the dispute in spite of the overtime ban which continued in the area (it is estimated that Nottinghamshire produced 20 million tonnes of coal). More significantly in spite of effective blacking by railmen, the NUM was powerless to stop the flow of coal lorry firms driving back and forth between Midlands pit and power stations.

The incidents all over the country of road haulage depots being vandalised were born of a sense of powerlessness. The NUM local branch officials and even the far-left groups close to the strike all deplored the development of the hit squads as counter-productive. The NUM rapidly abandoned picketing the power stations through May, June and July, and instead concentrated on bringing steel into the epicentre of the strike.

The NUM's failure over steel was significant for three reasons. It showed that chastened steelworkers, already defeated by the government during the pay strike of 1980 and subsequent mass closures, did not have the self-confidence or possibly the will to take on the government a second time. The membership, not just the leadership, refused to bank down the furnace of opposition of the steel industry. Second it showed that the miners were unable to impose such a shut down on steel. In their own words the miners were unable to turn the furnace into another Salween. The Birmingham coal depot closed by 10,000 pickets, led by Scargill in 1972. Even on their home ground the Yorkshire miners found themselves overwhelmed by the resources and numbers of police. Thirdly the battle over steel showed that the dockers — who struck twice in defence of their right to black steel — related goods — no longer had the muscle to deliver a knock-out blow to the economy.

The steelworkers' own position was encapsulated by a remark of Bill Sims, the steel union leader: "We are not prepared to be the sacrificial lambs at someone else's altar. The entirely opposite view was pressed by Mick McGee: "I hope the steelmen will appreciate that when the miners win this battle, they will have won the battle in other industries. If they lose the steelmen will lose their battle."

The steelmen did not see McGee's neat symmetry. The government continually hinted broadly that steel was still planning to close one of the country's five existing integrated steelworks. It was an undisputed but effective example of divide and rule. Each steelworks was forced to fight harder than its rival to convince the ESC management that it would do anything to keep the steelworks open. As a result two attempts by the NUM, at local level in April and at national level in June to impose steel production quotas failed.

Sims repeatedly offered sympathy and held out the prospect of production cut backs. But the harsh statistical index of the steelworkers' solidarity was published in January 1985. Steel production in the UK in 1984 was 15,135,700 tonnes, 149,300 tonnes more than in 1983 and 1,431,200 more than 1982.

The NUM had no intention of simply being passive and relying on the lights going out. From the strike's outset the NUM leadership saw the necessity of bringing other groups of workers in behind the strike. By the end of March the NUM had directed its attentions to two targets — power stations and steel works. Jack Collins, the Kent NUM leader, promised, "We will stop all operations at all power stations whether they burn coal or not. We will stop all oil tankers going in and all

other traffic movement. We want a total power stoppage." South Wales miners were spread across 20 of the country's 90 power stations in an area from the Mersey to Southampton.

Although the drivers' union, ASLEF, and the NUR gave support throughout the country, the CEBG by April and May found it easy to circumvent the problem by bringing on its oil-fired stations and running nuclear stations at full tilt. Gradually the coal-fired stations were taken out of the grid. The normal relationship between oil burn and coal burn within the CEBG in the summer was completely reversed. Major coal-fired power stations in the North such as Eggborough, Ferrybridge "C", Fiddlers Ferry, Drax, Didcot, Blyth, and Abergowrie were quietly closed down.

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## KEY DATES

Continued from page 16

- June 20 Miners blockade steelworks begins. Railwaymen halting coal supplies to Llanwern and Ravenscraig.
- June 21 MacGregor sends letter to all miners. ISTC rebuff miners in their attempt to impose blockade on movement of coal supplies to steel plants. Sea and rail unions pledge action to push ISTC into strike deal.
- July 2 Notts Area Council elections landslide for rightwingers.
- July 5 "Constructive" nine-hour meeting at Rubens Hotel, London.
- July 9 Dock strike called in protest at BSC use of non-dockers at Immingham to unload blacked iron ore.
- July 11 NUM delegate conference defy court order granted night before and pass rule to enable them to discipline working miners.
- July 18 Pit talks collapse at Rubens Hotel. Issue of uneconomic pits. NUM's new disciplinary code declared illegal by High Court.
- July 20 James Clay, a Newcastle under Lyme miner, commits suicide after returning to work and receiving threats.
- July 21 Dockers call off strike.
- July 31 S. Wales area NUM fined £200,000 for contempt and assets seized.
- August 1 Lawson says cost of coal strike was "worthwhile investment for the good of the nation."



Strikers in Nottinghamshire

- August 6 Foulstone and Taylor, two Yorkshire miners, apply to High Court for ballot in Yorkshire.
- August 11 NUM special conference calls for support from TUC and passes rule change on disciplinary committee a second time.
- August 16 Sequestrators announce seizure of £707,000 from South Wales funds.
- August 21 TUC General Council discusses strike for first time.
- August 23 Second dock strike over unloading of coal. Thatcher cancels Far East tour.
- August 29 Dock strike crumbling.
- September 1 'UC backs dispute at Congress.
- September 3 talks fiasco — on/off Finally set for Sunday, September 9.
- September 9 talks run through week.
- September 12 Nacods decide to ballot 16,000 members on recommended all-out strike from October 1.
- September 15 TUC becomes directly involved in dispute as talks fail in London.
- September 18 Docks strike ends in failure for Transport Union.
- September 20 Derbyshire miners win "right to work" injunction.
- September 24 Violent clashes at Maltby. Appearance of police in boiler suits. Strike official and law-fu Scotland courts declare.
- September 25 Scargill and Kinnock meet to discuss motions for Labour Party Conference.
- September 28 Police claim ambush at Silverwood, Yorks. Result of Nacods ballot: 82.5 per cent for strike. Judge rules Yorkshire and Derbyshire strike unlawful because they did not have a ballot as union rules prescribed. MORI poll in London Standard gives Tories six points over Labour.
- September 29 Labour Party Conference — Kinnock fails to quash motions criticising police.
- October 1 Scargill well received at Labour Party Conference. Police criticised. Scargill served with a writ and threatened with gaol. Bishop Jenkins attacks Tories economic and social policies.
- October 2 Kinnock speech at Conference. Condemns all violence.
- October 3 Nacods and NCB go to Acas.
- October 8 NUM and NCB agree to meet on October 11 under chairmanship of Acas.
- October 9 At the Conservative Party Conference, Peter Walker, Leon Brittan, and John Gummer warn of fight to the end against the miners. Brittan pledges Government money to local authorities for policing strike. Roy Otley, senior member of the miners' executive, resigns.
- October 10 NUM fined £200,000. Two new formulas presented at talks at Acas.

Continued

Continued







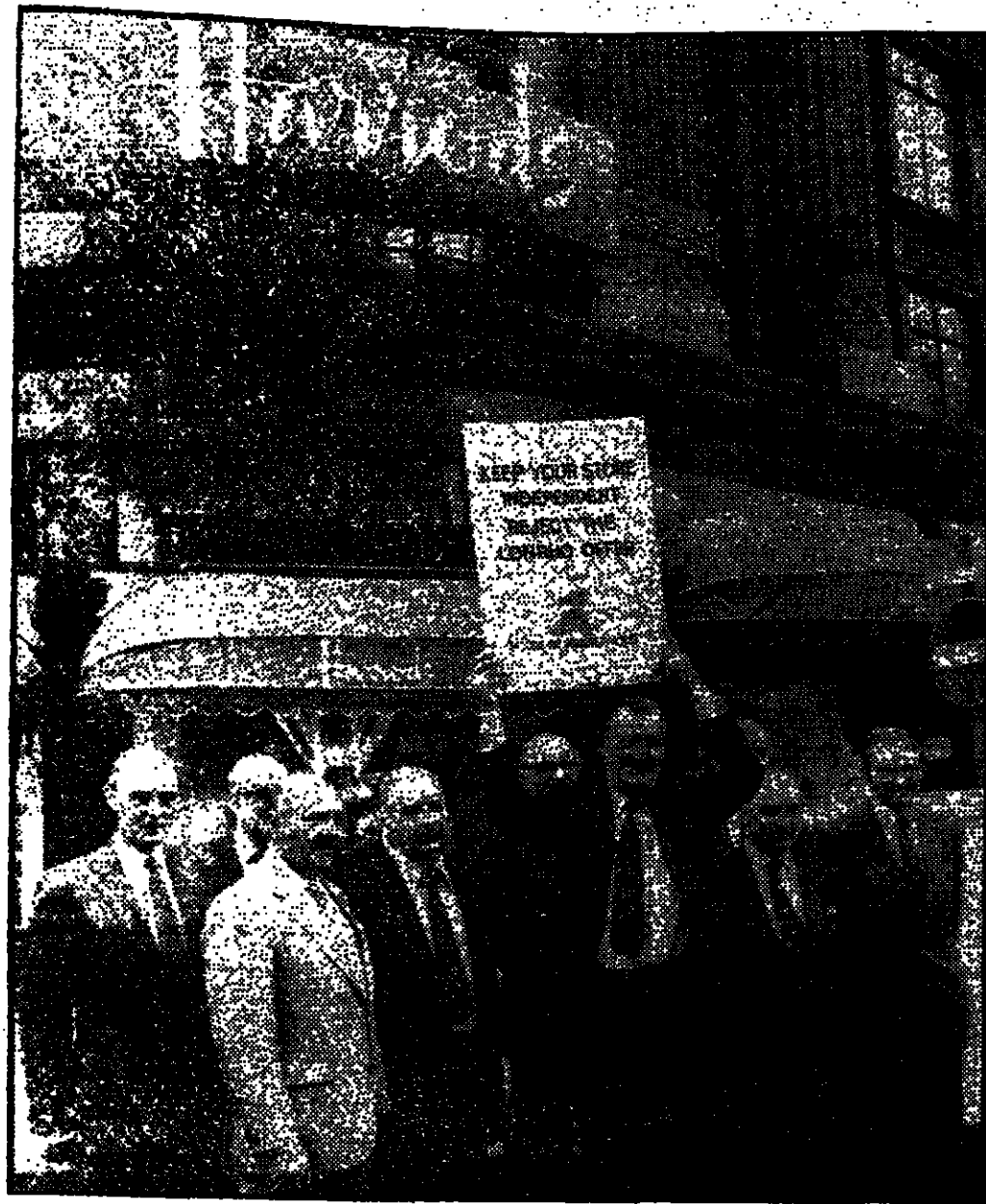








It's denouement time in the City's longest running drama as the Al Fayed brothers get in on the act. Geoffrey Gibbs reports



## Egyptians shopping for Harrods

The \$615 million takeover bid for the House of Fraser department stores group tabled over the weekend by the Egyptian Al Fayed brothers marks the beginning of the City's longest running and most colourful dramas.

The multi-millionaire brothers came on stage in a *deus ex machina* role last November when they acquired the 29.9 per cent shareholding that had long been owned by Tiny Rowland's Lorrho group. Two of the three brothers Mohamed and Ali have since joined the Fraser board, replacing the two former Lorrho representatives Mr Rowland and Lord Duncan Sandys.

Lorrho, which has been laying siege to House of Fraser and its flagship store Harrods for the past eight years, promptly reinvested part of the \$138 million proceeds from last November's share transaction in rebuilding a 6.3 per cent stake in the group. Even now it has not given up hope of being able to launch a bid of its own.

The Al Fayed bid comes only a matter of days after Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Norman Tebbit, took delivery of a Monopolies Commission report into the unhappy relationship between Fraser and Lorrho—the second Monopolies investigation in less than four years. Speculation has been mounting that the report may recommend that

Lorrho should be released from the undertakings not to raise its stake above 29.9 per cent given as a result of the 1981 report.

Lorrho has wasted no time in indicating that it is in a position to bid more than \$615 million for Fraser if the Monopolies Commission's recommendations have paved the way for it to make a takeover offer. But it is already clear that Mr Rowland and other rumoured bidders are likely to face an uphill—although by no means impossible—struggle if they are to thwart the Al Fayed in their bid to acquire Britain's largest department store chain.

For one thing the Fraser board, which has been implacable in its opposition to Lorrho's previous advances, has given its blessing to the Al Fayed offer. For another, the Al Fayed have publicly stated their intention of retaining their existing share stake and all the additional shares they may acquire as a result of the takeover offer.

The Al Fayed's yesterday emphasised that their commitment to Fraser is long term and scotched suggestions that the renowned Knightsbridge store might be split off from the rest of the group—something that Mr Rowland has been seeking for the best part of two and a half years—by stressing that they intend to retain the present structure of the group.

House of Fraser, which has a turnover of more than £1,000 million, operates a total of 101 stores throughout Britain and employs

around 27,000 people. In addition to Harrods, the group owns the Army and Navy, Barkers of Kensington and Dickens and Jones stores in London, the Frasers, Arnotts and Bixons stores in Scotland and the North of England, the Dingles chain in the South West and the Rackhams stores in the Midlands.

The commitment to develop the business with the existing management and employees is clearly something that has weighed heavily with the Fraser board in deciding to recommend the proposed takeover.

But the terms being offered to the House of Fraser shareholders were clearly of assistance in persuading the Fraser chairman, Professor Roland Smith, and his colleagues to give their approval at the special board meeting held in a Park Lane hotel close to the Al Fayed's London offices on Sunday.

The terms—400p a share in cash—compare with the 300p Lorrho received for its 30 per cent stake in November and are substantially above the Stock Market peak of 344p scaled on Friday as the City began to scent that a resolution of the group's future was in the air. Four years ago Lorrho offered 150p a share only to see its ambitions frustrated by the first of the two Monopolies Commission investigations.

In sharp contrast to the Lorrho bid, Mr Rowland and the Al Fayed tend to steer clear of publicity. They seldom give interviews, refuse to be photographed and are surrounded by the sort of security that goes hand in

hand with immense wealth and a Middle Eastern background.

The three brothers—Mohamed, Ali and Salah—are making the bid through their privately owned Al Fayed Investment and Trust.

Their family fortune is huge—though neither they nor their London advisers are prepared to say just how large—and is based on shipping, property and banking interest in Europe, America and the Mediterranean.

The acquisition of House of Fraser, particularly Harrods, fits in with their determination to acquire top quality assets. They already own the Ritz hotel in Paris and have properties in the Champs Elysee, in London's Park Lane and at the Rockefeller Plaza in New York.

The plot that led up to their bid for the department store combines essentially dates back to 1977 when Lorrho acquired its 29.9 per cent stake largely from Scottish and Universal Investment and the US stores group Carter Hawley Hale.

Lorrho subsequently clashed with the Fraser board over the 1980 dividend and plans for a sale and leaseback of the D. H. Evans store in London's Oxford Street. The dispute came to a head at the beginning of 1981 when Sir Hugh Fraser was removed as chairman of the stores group and Mr Rowland stepped in as a £226 million takeover bid.

Although the Monopolies Commission blocked the take-

over as being against the public interest Lorrho maintained its pressure on the Fraser board in a series of bitter and well publicised clashes centred on Lorrho's proposal to "demerge" Harrods as a separately quoted company.

A second Monopolies investigation was ordered in June last year after Lorrho has sought to gain boardroom control by proposing the appointment of 12 additional directors.

Towards the end of last year, Lorrho surprised the City by disposing of its long held stake in Fraser. But it soon became clear that Lorrho—which pocketed a handsome £70 million profit from the sale—had not lost interest in the Harrods group as it began to build up a "strategic holding" once more.

The Office of Fair Trading will have to recommend within three weeks of the posting of the Al Fayed offer document whether the takeover should be looked at by the Monopolies Commission.

If Mr Rowland is given the go ahead to bid the future of Harrods may be determined by a straight two cornered fight with the three Egyptian brothers who were once closely linked with Lorrho. Yesterday one rumoured bidder, the Selfridges group Sears Holdings ruled itself out of the bidding. Talk that the tobacco and retailing giant BAT Industries may join the fray also appears wide of the mark.

## Opticians a sight too obstructive

### CONSUMER COLUMN

THERE is evidence that some opticians are deliberately obstructing their patients' new legal right to buy spectacles, on prescription, from unqualified retailers.

When the provision of National Health Service spectacles ends from April 1, except for children and low income families, the problem could become more widespread.

Any patient can have his eyes tested once a year, free of charge, under the NHS, which pays the optician performing the test £8.90 a time. This will continue. The patient can then take the prescription away and shop around for the price and style of spectacles he wants. This has been his legal right since December last year.

From April 1, deprived of lower-priced NHS spectacles, he will have more incentive than before to shop around. But already an optician is obliged, under the terms of his contract with his local family practitioner committee, to hand over a prescription to a patient when asked to do so. Many patients are finding it obnoxious.

An optician in Preston recently refused to hand over a prescription after carrying out a routine eye test, when the patient said that he wanted to take it to an unqualified spectacle retailer. Here aware of most of his rights, the patient complained to his local family practitioner committee, which warned the optician that he must comply.

But when the optician still refused to produce the prescription until he had been paid a £7.30 fee for writing it out. This is a standard fee for doing eye tests on behalf of an employer, for instance, on an employee whose eyesight is central to his job, as in a visual display unit operator or a lorry driver. It should not have been charged in this patient's case.

Another optician carried out an NHS test, made out a record card for the patient, and on hearing that she wanted to take the prescription away to buy spectacles cheaper than those he stocked, tore up both it and the record cards in front of her.

Ron Gandy, a former bingo caller, and Ron Hunter, whose other line is selling Western clothing, opened a spectacle retailing business four weeks ago in Great Yarmouth, under franchise from a Crown Eyeglass, one of a proliferation of spectacle manufacturing companies.

Their spectacles undercut those on sale in the local opticians' shops considerably. Identical frames, sell in the optician's shop for £29.95 and in Ron's for £19.95. The price of a complete pair of prescription spectacles at the two Ron's shops ranges typically from £14.95 to £40, depending on the complexity of the frame, and the style of a third and a half of the opticians' average price.

Both the Rons and the opticians, of course, send the

prescriptions away for making up by skilled specialists, in the Rons' case at Crown Eyeglass's Blackburn factory.

Ron Hunter reports that a steady stream of customers for spectacles has arrived distressed or angry because of the attitude of the local opticians to handing over NHS prescriptions. "One man tells patients that he's been in business for 30 years and he is not going to start now giving prescriptions away to patients who want to buy elsewhere," Ron Hunter says.

"The trouble is that a lot of people do not know their legal rights. Sometimes if they do get the prescription off the optician, we see when they hand it in to us that he has written a little message at the bottom, telling us what he thinks of us."

Crown Eyeglass is currently turning out 1,000 pairs of spectacles a week at its Blackburn factory, and is building new premises and taking on 20 new staff in two months' time to cope with the expanding demand. They believe that there should be more publicity about patients' legal rights.

"It is incredible, but absolutely true, that a new law has been introduced that offers huge benefits to 27 million spectacle wearers in the UK, yet few of them know about it and a number of them are deliberately obstructed when they try to claim their rights," a company spokesman said.

When subsidised NHS spectacles end in April, except for under 16-year-olds and those on supplementary benefit, people will need to shop with a careful eye to price. A pair of NHS distance and reading glasses at present costing a patient £22.35 will in future cost at least £30 from an optician. The elderly, unless on very low income, will have to pay the higher charges.

NHS subsidised frames and spectacles together currently sell at the rate of about two million a year, and are made up at least another million alone, for fitting either into privately purchased frames or existing frames, make up at least another million. The Association of Optical Practitioners expects that some modified versions of cheaper, NHS frames will come on to the market from April to fill part of the gap caused by the withdrawal of subsidy.

The association disapproves, of course, of any optician who withholds prescriptions from patients who wish to go away and buy cheaply elsewhere. Apart from the legal and ethical restraints which ought to stop opticians behaving in this way, it makes poor sense when an optician should be trying to build up patient goodwill in the new, competitive climate, it says.

The General Optical Council says that with 10,000 opticians practising in this country, there are bound to be a few where the optician's monopoly leads them to overstep the bounds of correct behaviour. The changes in the law were merely imposed by the opticians' profession. The future of the traditional dispensing optician's business hangs very much in the balance just now, as they are all keenly aware.

Rosemary Collins



## PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR 1984

# Royal Insurance

	Year 1984 (unaudited) £m	Year 1983 (audited) £m
<b>General Insurance:</b>		
Premiums Written .. .. .	2,268.4	1,910.1
<b>Underwriting Balance .. .. .</b>	<b>-347.4</b>	<b>-209.6</b>
Investment Income allocated to General Insurance operations ..	237.4	204.2
<b>General Insurance Result .. .. .</b>	<b>-110.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Long-term Insurance Profit .. ..	20.7	17.5
Investment Income attributable to Capital and Reserves .. .. .	87.2	75.1
Share of Associated Companies' Profits .. .. .	13.3	11.2
<b>Profit before Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>
Less Taxation .. .. .	17.6	17.8
Minority Interests .. .. .	-0.4	0.4
<b>Net Profit/Loss .. .. .</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>
Earnings per share - See Note 1 ..	2.5p (loss)	34.0p
Dividends for the year .. .. .	56.3	53.8
Pence per share - See Note 1 .. ..	23.75p	22.8p
Transfer to/from Retained Profits ..	-62.3	26.4
<b>Capital and Reserves - See Note 2 ..</b>	<b>£1,629m</b>	<b>£1,652m</b>

Note 1 Earnings and dividends per share have been adjusted for the one for four scrip issue made in June 1984.

Note 2 Capital and Reserves includes the Long-term Insurance Business Reserve of £245m for 1984 (1983: £225m).

### EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign currencies have been translated according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the year. The principal rates were:-

	Year 1984	Year 1983
USA .. .. .	\$1.33	\$1.51
Canada .. .. .	\$1.73	\$1.87
Australia .. .. .	\$1.52	\$1.68
Netherlands .. .. .	Fls4.27	Fls4.33

The pre-tax result has been adversely affected by £7.0m due to changes in exchange rates; the underwriting balance being worsened by £29.6m, with investment income and Associated Companies benefiting by a net amount of £22.6m.

	Year 1984					Year 1983				
	Premiums Written £m	Under-Writing Balance £m	Allocated Investment Income £m	General Insurance Result £m	Inv. Inc. on Capital & Reserves £m	Pre-tax Profit £m	Premiums Written £m	Under-Writing Balance £m	Allocated Investment Income £m	General Insurance Result £m
Royal USA	946.7	-220.2	116.0	-104.2	27.9	-76.3	807.6	-139.9	92.8	-47.1
Royal UK	604.1	-42.0	57.2	15.2	17.2	32.4	533.1	-24.1	56.3	32.2
Royal Canada	233.2	-53.6	29.7	-23.9	7.5	-16.4	200.3	-20.6	28.1	7.5
Royal Australia	176.1	-3.7	14.0	10.3	6.6	16.9	113.4	-3.2	9.0	5.8
Royal Int	149.7	-4.8	8.8	4.0	5.2	11.9*	116.4	-7.1	7.9	0.8
Royal Nederland	71.9	-6.7	6.4	-0.3	4.2	3.9	67.6	-4.6	6.2	1.6
Royal Re	86.7	-16.4	5.3	-11.1	2.7	-8.4	71.7	-10.1	3.9	-6.2
	2,268.4	-347.4	237.4	-110.0	71.3	-36.0	1,910.1	-209.6	204.2	-5.4
										62.2
										58.1

\* The pre-tax profit figures for Royal Int include the contribution from their Associated Companies of £2.7m in 1984 and £1.3m in 1983.

### FINAL DIVIDEND

The Directors will recommend to the shareholders that at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1985, a final dividend be declared of 15.0p per 25p share to be paid on 17th May 1985. This dividend will be payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on 12th April 1985. This, together with the interim dividend of 8.75p already paid, will make a total distribution of 23.75p per share for the year 1984 compared with 22.8p for 1983 as adjusted for the scrip issue.

### INVESTMENT INCOME

Total investment income of £324.6m increased in sterling terms by 16.2%; allowing for the changes in rates of exchange the growth was almost 8%.

### GENERAL INSURANCE

Premium income rose by 18.8% in sterling; allowing for the effect of currency changes, the increase was over 10½%. Details for the individual operating companies are as follows:-

In the United States the fourth quarter operating ratio was 115.9%, giving a ratio for the year of 120.0% (1983 114.0%). Following a sharp increase in claims frequency the commercial lines result was very unsatisfactory but the degree of deterioration compared with 1983 moderated somewhat during the second half of the year. The 21% premium volume increase in commercial lines in the third quarter was followed by a 25% increase in the final quarter reflecting our continuing firm pricing policy now supported by widespread hardening in the market. There was some improvement in personal lines with better experience in automobile business. The total dollar premium income, after the inclusion of Silvey Corporation from 1st June 1984, increased by 3.2%.

Premium volume increased by over 13% in the UK. Experience in the final quarter reflected a sharp increase in motor claims frequency. The total result for 1984 was severely affected by the weather losses on the property accounts in the first quarter, the upward trend in subsidence claims and increased fire wastage.

There was further deterioration in the final quarter in Canada, where, as for the year as a whole, the automobile and general liability accounts were responsible for the major part of the worsening. An addition of some £26m was made during 1984 to prior years' claims reserves which, whilst being adequate at the start of the year, required revision in the light of the more liberal interpretation of liability and generous

awards being made by the courts. Premium income growth in local terms of 7.7% was largely accounted for by rate increases on commercial lines business.

The result in Australia was very satisfactory, despite the adverse impact in the final quarter of storm losses and bush fires in New South Wales. There was strong premium growth of 40% in local currency terms, being particularly marked in commercial lines.

The improvement shown by Royal Int continued in the final quarter to produce a better result for the year. Premium growth in local terms following the acquisition of a majority shareholding in the Spanish insurance company Velazquez SA was over 26% (13.6% excluding Velazquez SA).

Difficult market conditions and an increase in claims frequency in most classes affected the results for Royal Nederland. Premium income rose by 4.9% in local currency terms.

The result for Royal Re was unsatisfactory as a consequence of the marked worsening in the proportional treaty account and the impact of large losses on the facultative business. The non-proportional account achieved a modest general insurance profit.

### ROYAL LIFE INSURANCE

New single premiums written by Royal Life during 1984 increased by 11% to £93.9m but new annual premiums were somewhat lower at £50.6m. The fall in new annual premiums was expected as the 1983 figure included a substantial volume of business arising from the conversion of existing capital and interest repayment mortgages to endowment mortgages. As compared with 1983 new annual premiums increased by 90%. Self employed pension business increased significantly and the unit-linked business performed well.

The long-term insurance profit increased from £17.5m to £20.7m.

### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1984

The Report and Accounts for 1984, which are being prepared, will be posted to shareholders on 15th April 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1985.

Royal Insurance plc,  
Group Head Office,  
1 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QR.



# Royal shrugs off bad news

By our Financial Editor

Royal Insurance, the giant composite insurance group, yesterday revealed full year pre-tax profits of only £11.2 million, down from £26.3 million in 1983. But the stock market was sufficiently cheered by suggestions that the bottom of the insurance cycle had been reached for the shares to close at 570p, up 12p on the day.

Sentiment was also helped by an increase in the dividend to 23.75p for the year, a rise of 4.2 per cent on increased capital.

The general insurance account — leaving aside life insurance — showed a loss of £110 million, made up of an underwriting loss of £247.4 million and investment income attributed to the general business of £237.4 million. This compares with a loss of

£54 million last year. The long-term life insurance business made £20.7 million profit, while associated companies contributed a further £13.3 million.

Worldwide general insurance premium income rose by 18.8 per cent in sterling terms (10.5 per cent allowing for the fall of the pound) to reach £2,268.4 million. Capital and reserves at the end of the year were £1,829 million, up from £1,652 million at the end of 1983.

Commenting on the results, the chief executive, Mr. Alan Horsford, said: "The pre-tax profit of £11.2 million was very unsatisfactory, with a trading loss of over £70 million in the United States alone, but encouraging profits of £237.5 million elsewhere."

He pointed out that the unsatisfactory overall result was not just the result of the US

experience. There were two other factors: weather losses, which at £95 million for the year were at least £25 million higher than expected; and the change in the legal climate in Canada, which caused the company to increase its provisions for unsettled claims by £26 million.

Looking ahead, Mr. Horsford expected an improvement in results in the crucial US market. But he warned that this would not come through until towards the end of this year, with "substantial recovery" then expected in 1986.

As far as the British market was concerned, he felt that the results were "not unsatisfactory" considering the exceptional weather conditions, while Australia and the life company both had good years. Mr. Daniel Meintertzen, the chairman, said that the board "might think about" floating

of part of the life business "but we certainly have not thought about it to date."

Mr. Horsford said that the balance sheet value of the existing life business went up from £225 million to £245 million and that the directors believed that its value as a going concern would be at least £450 million.

The markets were encouraged by Mr. Horsford's expectation of better US results, and some brokers were predicting a return to pre-tax profits of about £90 million this year. After an initial setback, this hope of better things to come pushed the share price upward as brokers returned the stock to their "buy" lists.

Asked about Royal's liabilities as a result of the Union Carbide disaster in India, Mr. Horsford said its US operations had earmarked \$1.4 million to cover its liabilities,



Daniel Meintertzen

with another £140,000 on the plant itself through its reinsurance arm.

## Hawley surges ahead

By Andrew Cornelius  
Shares of Hawley Group, the building company for Mr. Michael Ashcroft's business empire, which embraces cleaning, home improvements, security and travel interests, yesterday surged upwards on news of a 121 per cent rise in pre-tax profits in 1984.

The seventh successive rise in yearly profits to £31.4 million against £14.2 million in 1983, prompted a 5p increase in the share price to 144p. Mr. Ashcroft promised further substantial growth in the group in the current year, which was immediately interpreted as a signal that profits would double again in 1985.

Hawley's profits were helped by a contribution of £1.22 million from the surging dollar. The decision to switch the group's domicile to Bermuda has yet to show through. But Mr. Ashcroft indicated yesterday that this provided the freedom for the group to operate outside of British tax and foreign exchange legislation. Hawley is still looking for a "board" share quotation in the United States and intends to maintain the present 55/45 balance of profits between the US and the UK. Hawley's 1984 results are neatly split between the four



key areas which the group has identified as core businesses: cleaning, home improvements, security, travel and leisure. The contributions from Medspa, the Canadian shell company 40 per cent owned by Hawley (the balance is British), Car Auctions, which include investments in Miss World, Cope Allman and Lotus Cars, are shown separately.

Mr. Ashcroft insists that the existing group structure will be maintained. The City is still trying to establish how much of the growth shown in the 1984 results is organic and how much stems from Hawley's aggressive takeovers. The 1984 figures show that profits from cleaning have increased more than tenfold to £8.6 million in the past three years; more than nearly threefold to £6.6 million in security; and nearly doubled to £2.2 million in leisure. Profits from associated companies (Medspa) have grown from £205,000 to £7.8 million.

## Shares move forward as strike ends

### THE MARKETS

The end of the miners' strike spurred share prices in an opening show of enthusiasm. Within the first half-hour, the 100 share index was registering the best level it was to achieve on the trading floor at 1268.4, for a gain of 14.6 points. After that, general support faded somewhat, though plenty of interest was being generated for special situations, where profits were announced, fresh bids materialised, or attention was directed by weekend press comment.

The index drifted back to a lunchtime position at 1261.5. But the leaders were beginning to attract more interest in the afternoon, reflected in an index which almost regained its best of the session at 1264.9 again when the 3.30 pm closing came. The outcome of the dispute had clearly been largely discounted in the markets over the past few weeks as the numbers returning to work accelerated.

Yesterday, it was again the course of the pound, still performing weakly, the outlook for US interest rates, which threaten to rise on a buoyant US economy that is still being boosted by currency inflows, and uncertainty about the budget, now only a couple of weeks away, that weighed heavily in investment decisions.

Life assurances made some headway, now that they appear to have put behind them the fears that the Chancellor might hit out at pensions.

The insurance companies were unsettled for a spell by the Royal Insurance profits that proved even lower than had been anticipated, but the accompanying statement put some heart back into the sector later in the session. Foods often made headway, confident that the Chancellor will not be looking their way in a fortnight's time. Stores were enlivened by the Al-Fayed family's bid for House of Fraser, which hoisted the Fraser price 61p to 405p. The bid is 405p.

Bats enjoyed US support late on Friday, when the share price saw 370p. It came back to 365p, at the outset yesterday, but anticipation that the Americans will be coming home for more shares restored the price to 368p by the close. This was 35p above the level

registered at the accepted close on Friday.

Banks were looking forward to their reporting season with a degree of optimism. NatWest kicked off with their figures today and were showing a 7p gain at 644p ahead of the event.

Main changes: House of Fraser 405p up 61p; BATS 368p up 35p; Nat West 644p up 7p; Cable and Wireless 510p up 30p; J and H Jackson 105p up 10p; Ransomes Sims 628p up 85p; Jaguar 339p up 14p; Royal Insurance 560p up 2p. Stock Exchange turnover for February 28: number of bargains 19,695; value £372.239 million.

BLADEN Industries, the steel drums, chemicals and plastic group, asked for its shares to be suspended yesterday at 130p as talks were at an advanced stage which might lead to its acquisition by the group in the US, and the board wanted to avoid the creation of a false market in the group's shares. A reorganisation is also underway.

Frankfurt: Boosted by another wave of foreign buying, prices of shares lifted to record highs in lively dealings. The Commerzbank index rose 10.9 points from last Friday's record level to reach a new high of 1207.3.

Paris: Institutional buying and optimism about the economy nudged French shares higher in moderate to active trading. The general market indicator finished the session with a gain of 0.77 per cent. Advancing issues led declines 114 to 81, with 14 French issues unchanged.

Tokyo: Stocks surged in active trading, driving the market's index to a new record, the seventh in the last eight trading days. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,509.1 (12,439.66).

Hong Kong: Shares finished mixed in moderate trading. Hang Seng index: 1399.46 (1401.15).

FT Ordinary Share Index up 4.9 at 3709.3. FTSE 100 index 1365.7 up 14.3. Pound: \$1.0765; DM 2.61; Fr 11.04. Gold: \$288.25. Account: February 25 to March 8, FT All Share Index up 4.7 at 3710.1. Starting Index 70.3 (1975-1980) RPI 353.8 (Jan.) up 5 per cent on year.

## COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Lead: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Zinc: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Silver: Spot \$206 per ounce; three months: \$206 per ounce; Six \$206 per ounce; Jul \$206 per ounce; Dec \$206 per ounce. Wheat: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Corn: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Soybeans: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne. Oil: Cash £1.277 per tonne; three months: £1.247 per tonne; Six £1.253 per tonne; Jul £1.250 per tonne; Dec £1.250 per tonne.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Bumper year for farm machines

Bumper profits and dividends are a rarity in the engineering sector these days, but Ransomes Sims and Jefferies did the double yesterday, earning itself a 70p jump in its share price to 618p.

The Ipswich-based grass cutting and farm machinery maker, lifted its sales from £49 million to £55.5 million and its pre-tax profits from £3.2 million to £5.3 million in the year to December 29.

Shareholders are to collect a dividend raised from 15p to 20p. The board is making a scrip issue and splitting the £1 shares into 25p units to make them more marketable.

Mr. Harold Whittall, the chairman, expects the group to continue to benefit this year from the changes made in the past four years to product specification, new product development and changes in manufacturing facilities, but feels that the group could still do more in this direction.

The outlook for the group's grass machinery was one of further growth in trade both in the UK and overseas markets. The position on farm machinery was more difficult because of uncertainties related to the Common Agricultural Policy and the effect this would have on farmers' purchasing power.

At the moment Mr. Whittall is confident of a further improvement in the level of profits this year.

Analysing the past year, he says that the grass machinery business made further excellent progress with exports climbing 49 per cent while sales to the US were up 71 per cent. The farm machinery side has

### Duo goes for Jackson

Williams Holdings, the Beeston Bellers, foundry and engineering group worth £350,000 when accountants Nigel Rudd and Brian McGowan bought control in 1983 and now valued at £22 million is making a takeover bid for fellow engineer, J. & H. B. Jackson.

The £24 million bid for Coventry-based Jackson, snatched yesterday after news leaked out, was immediately rejected by Jackson as "unsubstantiated and unwelcome." It fails to recognise Jackson's great financial strength and future," Mr. McGowan said yesterday.

The prospects for Jackson would be very good, if it was properly organised and attacked its profits run down from £2.5 million in 1982, to £1.3 million last year.

Williams, based in Gwent, claims that the two groups

would fit extraordinarily well: both groups work in metal forming, and engineering, but have diversified into plastics and vehicle distribution. Williams, for example, recently bought Mercedes-Benz distributorships from Blackwood Hodge, while Jackson has a Ford franchise.

Williams is offering five new shares and eight new convertible preferences for every 20 of Jackson's existing shares, valued at £24 million. Williams says this values Jacksons at 101p per share. There is no cash alternative.

The enlarged group, if the deal comes off, would create a £30 million asset company, with a substantially raised buying power an customer base. It would also greatly expand the ambitious duo's future takeover ability.

DEBENHAMS has paid £300,000 for a half share in a chain of High Street opticians trading under the name of Hans Anders, which has seven shops in the UK with plans to expand in the next two to three years through both own shops and franchises. The shares rose 3p to 205p on bid rumours.

### Record for Vita

After a year in which profits rose from £10.5 million to a record £11.5 million, British Vita is on the verge of making its biggest-ever takeover. The group, which makes polymers and foam for the furniture and textile industries, is talking about making a formal offer for the Belgian Solvay Group.

The deal would cost about

£9 million and would give the group its first interest in Germany. Solvay has sales of £35 million, but Vita is reluctant to talk about the potential profit contribution.

The group needs to get formal clearance for its bid in Germany and also talk to unions and employee works councils in Holland. All this will take "some months" but a further report will be made when the result of talks is known.

Meanwhile, the group has ended 1984 with a record profit and is raising the dividend from 5.38p to 6.2p. The board is pressing on with its policy of innovation, investment and growth.

In the UK, the group estimates that the miners' strike cost it about £400,000 in profit terms over the year, while the Ford dispute cost it about £100,000.

Looking ahead, the board feels that demand in the UK should be maintained at current levels, although it would fluctuate along with interest and mortgage rates.

The City was pleased that the results were above expectations and is now looking for about £13 million for the current year. In Europe, the group's companies are confident of the current year's continued growth is expected.

### Carless buys wells

Carless, Capel and Leonard has agreed to buy £39.6 million in cash for its wholly owned subsidiary, Carless Resources, to acquire the gas and oil leases, mineral rights, wells and gathering systems owned by LTV Steel, a subsidiary of LTV Corporation. The properties are in Alabama, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and include rights to gas and oil under about 280,000 acres of which 59,000 acres are developed and 221,000 undeveloped.

Carless, which has acted as a drilling partner with LTV since 1980, will acquire an interest in 575 gas and oil wells (487 net). Carless already owns interests in 135 of these wells. It will meet the cost of the deal by dollar borrowing from existing lines of corporate credit.

Included in the undeveloped lands are oil and gas leases on about 120,000 acres in Ohio that do not expire until 2027, and mineral rights under about 85,000 acres in Alabama that are perpetual. These should be contrasted with most leases in the US which have terms of up to 10 years.

The independently estimated proved developed reserves being acquired as at January 1, consist of 36.9 billion cubic feet of gas and 516,000 barrels of oil. Current daily production is about 10 million cubic feet of gas and 200 barrels of oil a day.

Assuming none of the buy and sell options involved in the deal are exercised, the addition of the LTV properties will bring Carless's investment in US oil and gas properties to about \$70 million.

### In short...

BRITANNIA Arrow, where Guinness-Peat plans to take a 2 per cent stake, has sold 5 million shares in London. Trust, so reducing its stake from 16.24 per cent to 10.76 per cent (9.9 million shares). PEPE Group has proved popular. Application for 5.5 million shares was oversubscribed.

WOODHOUSE & Rixon turned a loss of £444,000 into a pre-tax profit of £282,000 in 1984. The dividend is up from 0.75p to 1p. So far this year order books are strong and margins have been held.

Edited by Tony May

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

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## ilea Inner London Education Authority

### Deputy Education Officer

(Further and Higher Education and Community Education and Careers)

Salary £28,563-£31,578 (including London Weighting)

Following the appointment of Dr. Philip Hunter as Chief Education Officer in Staffordshire, the holder is directly responsible to the Education Officer for Further and Higher Education, for the Youth Service, Adult Education and the Careers Service, and will have responsibilities for 5 Polytechnics, 27 Colleges, 21 Adult Education Institutes and 82 Youth Centres in Inner London. The Deputy Education Officer (FHE/CCE) is a member of the senior management team which includes the Education Officer, the Chief Inspector, the Director of Finance and the other two Deputy Education Officers.

The post calls for relevant experience in education administration at the highest level. The holder is directly responsible to the Education Officer for Further and Higher Education, for the Youth Service, Adult Education and the Careers Service, and will have responsibilities for 5 Polytechnics, 27 Colleges, 21 Adult Education Institutes and 82 Youth Centres in Inner London. The Deputy Education Officer (FHE/CCE) is a member of the senior management team which includes the Education Officer, the Chief Inspector, the Director of Finance and the other two Deputy Education Officers.

Further information on this post may be obtained by contacting Mr. D. G. Taylor, Head of Personnel Services Division on (01) 633 1868/2261.

Application forms together with job description may be obtained from Personnel Services Division (Ref: EO/Estab/18), the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date for the return of applications is 29 March 1985.

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## The Librarian

The post of University Librarian becomes vacant following the appointment of the present Librarian, Mrs E. A. Estève-Coll, BA, ALA, FRSA, as Chief Librarian of the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The University Council wishes to appoint a successor as soon as possible, and invites applications from graduates with professional qualifications and considerable experience. The appointment will be on Grade IV of the national salary structure for Senior Library Staff.

Copies of the Further Particulars for this appointment may be obtained from the University Secretary (CVJ), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, or by telephone, Guildford 571281, Ext 633. Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 31 March 1985, quoting reference 354.

## UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

### Department of Education and Science HM Inspectors of Schools Teacher Training

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors of Schools as part of initial and in-service training. HM Inspectors of Schools provide advice to the both general and specialist assignments and provide advice to the Department and throughout the education system.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and varied experience in teaching in schools as well as in the fields of mathematics, geography or special. With experience in the field of mathematics, Of particular interest also would be education will be particularly welcome. Of particular interest also would be experience in the design and management of teacher education courses, and with senior management decision making in the context of higher education.

Starting salary is within the range £16,200-£21,800. Relocation expenses of up to £5,000 may be payable.

Application forms (to be returned as soon as possible and not later than 26th March, 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mr E. D. Foster, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, 30, York Road, London SE1 7PB. Telephone 01-954 0788/0789/0800.

Please quote reference 1985.

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## City of Birmingham Education Department

### MULTICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICE

Birmingham LEA is committed to the provision of racial equality and justice through the establishment of a strong multicultural perspective in all the City's schools.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts: **ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE UNIT**

**Senior Teacher** with responsibility for English as a Second Language in the Secondary Section. The person appointed will lead a team of ESL teachers deployed throughout the City's Secondary Schools. Experience and a thorough knowledge of ESL techniques is essential, an interest in collaborative teaching methods and the development of bilingual methodology is desirable. (This is a re-advertisement, previous candidates will be considered and need not re-apply) REF: MDU 302

### MULTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNIT

**Deputy Leader of Unit Scale 4** with responsibility to assist the Leader of this Unit of 23 teachers, who have the role of fostering the development of whole school Multicultural Educational policies in both Primary and Secondary schools in the City. It is essential that applicants should have knowledge and experience of ESEI and curriculum development. REF: CLU 101

### COMMUNITY LANGUAGES UNIT

**Teacher of Gujarati Scale 1 - 3** Due to an increased demand in many of the City's Secondary Schools for the teaching of 5 Asian Community Languages the Unit has been expanded.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers of Gujarati to teach the language on a part-time basis. Scale 1 - 3 available according to qualifications and experience. (This is a re-advertisement, previous candidates will be considered and need not re-apply)

For further details and application forms, please write to: The Chief Education Officer, the Education Officer of the City of Birmingham Education Department, The Education Office, City Hall, Station Road, Birmingham B1 1TA. Closing date: 29th March, 1985. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Colwyn Drindol, Caerfyrddin Trinity College, Carmarthen

Post of

## DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

The College Council is seeking to appoint for 1st September, 1985, a Deputy Principal who is a communicant member of the Church of Wales or a church in full communion with it.

Applicants must possess good academic qualifications and have teaching experience in schools and establishments of higher education. Proven administrative ability is also desirable. The candidates must be fluent in the Welsh language.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March, 1985.

Trinity College Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3EP.

Tel.: 0267 237971.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Burnham Lecturer Grade I (Russian), RAF North Luffenham, Oakham, Leics.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill this post as soon as possible.

**DUTIES:** To teach Russian to RAF Colloquial and Civil Service Commission Linguist and Interpreter level. Also to teach military/technical Russian especially with regard to RAF Technology.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Honours degree in Russian or equivalent qualification with native speaker ability in Russian. A teaching qualification would be an advantage.

**SALARY:** Will be in accordance with the Scales for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales currently £5,910-£10,512 plus a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary for the slightly longer working year.

**SUPERANNUATION:** The appointment is superannuable under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme and will attract established civil servant status.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.** Application forms and further information may be obtained from: Ministry of Defence, CM51103, ROOM 335, LACON HOUSE, Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 8RY. Closing date for completed application forms, quoting AW1658, is 25th March 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

### RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for the following research posts in departments in the Faculty of Science and Engineering.

#### Department of Physics RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP (D1)

To work on a programme on theoretical modelling of neutron cross sections for controlled thermo nuclear reaction blanket design. Tenable for up to one year from 1.1.85 and is in conjunction with the Culham Laboratory, AERE Harwell.

#### Department of Physics POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (D2)

To work on an SERC funded project in Nuclear Structure Physics. The successful candidate will join the heavy ion research programme on the NSF 20 MV tandem accelerator at the Daresbury Laboratory and assist with experiments on the magnetic spectrometer and recoil separator. The work presently involves a variety of reaction mechanism studies on break-up, fission and transfer processes. Post is tenable for up to three years.

#### Department of Biochemistry POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (B2)

To work on an SERC funded research project to investigate a mechanism by which photosynthesis is controlled. This multi-disciplinary project concerns novel aspects of bacterial photosynthesis and electron transport. Experience in one of the following areas would be useful, but not essential - genetics, protein chemistry, bioenergetics. Post tenable for up to three years.

#### Department of Engineering Production KEWARD MEMORIAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (F5)

Applicants should be engineers or scientists interested in the general field of on-line, real-time monitoring of manufacturing systems. The department has recently increased its involvement in Flexible Manufacturing Systems and Expert Systems and it is hoped to enhance this work with the present appointment. Tenable for up to two years from 1.12.84 or as soon as possible thereafter on the Research Associate scale.

#### Department of Civil Engineering POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (Q5)

To develop computer-based numerical analysis methods for calculating buckling stresses and frequencies of vibration of planar plate structures of metal or composite material. Applicants should have relevant Ph.D. and knowledge of finite element / strip methods is desirable. Post tenable for up to three years funded by MOD.

**Salary scales**  
Research Associate 1B £6,800 - £8,920 plus superannuation  
Research Fellow 1A £7,520 - £12,150 plus superannuation  
For further particulars, phone 021-472 1301, Ext. 2558, quoting reference numbers above.

No formal application form. Three copies of application, including full curriculum vitae, and naming three referees, to Assistant Registrar, (Science and Engineering), P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT by 22nd March 1985.



## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will become vacant from the 1st May, 1986 following the retirement of Dr. John Rae.

Further particulars and an application form are available from the Secretary to the Governing Body, Westminster School, c/o Messrs Lee Bolton & Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London SW1P 3JT.

Closing date for return of application forms: 30th March, 1985.

## SENIOR CAREERS ADVISER

PO(37-40) £11,259 to £12,243 per annum

To be responsible for the overall direction, and day-to-day running of the Careers Advisory Service. Duties range from managing a team of Careers Advisers to conducting career counselling interviews.

The successful applicant is likely to be an honours graduate with previous experience at a senior level in industry or commerce. Candidates should possess an appropriate qualification and/or previous experience of careers work within higher education. A knowledge of microcomputers applications in office systems would be an advantage.

Further details and form of application are available from the Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Closing date March 18, 1985.

## TRENT POLYTECHNIC NOTTINGHAM

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

### ENGINEERING PRODUCT DESIGN

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Engineering Design Centre of the Department of Materials Engineering. The successful candidate should be a graduate with a first class honours degree in Engineering Design and a minimum of 3 years' experience in product design.

A vacancy also exists for a RESEARCH FELLOW with special interests in computer related to the total design process.

Salary: Research Fellow up to £9,000 p.a. Lecturer up to £10,700 p.a. on the scale £7,200-£14,000, appointment for 3 years in the first instance.

Further details and application form from Prof. Johnes, Establishment Officer, Ref 85/747 Loughborough University

## ENGLISH TEACHERS for YANBU, SAUDI ARABIA

(Immediate posting)

We require English teachers to teach Saudi vocational training students. Candidates must have BA and TEFL certificate and two years teaching experience. Excellent benefits. Single accommodation. The free salary: 75,000 S.R. p.a. (about £21,000 p.a.). Food allowance about £5,000 p.a. Seven days R & R every six months of service.

Send cv with copy of your academic transcript to I.A.E. Ltd, 80 Cannon Street, London EC4

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

### Administrative Secretary

Applications are invited from graduates for the post of Administrative Secretary. Experience of administrative work within an educational environment will be advantageous. Salary not less than £18,070.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from candidates in the UK) should be sent before 31st March, 1985. Ref. no.: 85/17A/5.

## Coláiste na hOileá Gaillimh UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY

### JUNIOR LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited for this above full-time post. Salary scale £10,095 x (9) - £13,780. Closing date for receipt of applications 12th April, 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, University College, Galway

### TEACHERS/ YOUTH GROUP LEADERS

required to organise and supervise groups to Holland, Italy, and Germany - Summer '85. Write applications with brief cv to: Mike Blythe, Rids Road, St. 1, York Road, Northampton.

## Teachers/ Technical Specialists.

### They're asking for you from Ghana to China.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the local rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member. (For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

## VSO VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

### Why not?

VSO also needs...

Biology Lecturers, Design & agricultural mechanics, Physiotherapists, Midwives, Nurses, Doctors, Community workers, Youth planners, Fishery specialists, Librarians, Small business advisors, Craft specialists, Teachers, Electronics Technicians & others, Teachers (English, Maths, Science & technical subjects, Home Economics, A Commercial/ Specialised teachers of the handicapped, and many more

I'm interested in volunteering, my qualifications or experience are:

Please send details about VSO membership to:

Enclose a donation of £5.00 £10.00 £15.00

£ £ £

Address/line No.

Name

Address

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2A 3DP. SW1X 8PW (S.A.E. appreciated). Charity no. 313757

G-5/3

Colwyn Drindol, Caerfyrddin Trinity College, Carmarthen

Applications are invited for the post of

## HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT (Principal Lecturer)

to commence duties on 1st September, 1985, from graduates with a good honours and, if possible, a Higher Degree, and with successful experience of teaching, preferably in Primary Schools. Applicants must be able to offer an area of English Literature as a specialised field and be able to contribute to B.Ed and B.A. Degree courses.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE, and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March 1985.

Applications are invited for the post of

Lecturer II / Senior Lecturer in

## 1. SOCIOLOGY 2. MATHEMATICS

to contribute to B.Ed and B.A. Degree Courses. Duties will commence on 1st September 1985.

Applicants must be good honours graduates with recent and successful experience of Primary School teaching and be able to lecture through the medium of Welsh.

In addition to their major interest within the teaching of the above subjects, candidates should indicate any other area of the Primary School curriculum to which they are able to contribute.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE, and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March 1985.

Trinity College, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3EP.

Telephone: (0267) 237971

## UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Trinity College

## LECTURESHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS

(Oriented towards Theoretical Computer Science)

Applications are invited for the above post in the School of Mathematics at Trinity College, Dublin.

Following a period of expansion in its computer-related activities, the School of Mathematics now wishes to appoint to a Lectureship in Pure Mathematics a person whose research interests are in theoretical computer science or a branch of mathematics relevant to it.

Salary scale: IR£9,031 to £17,874 p.a. Appointment will be made within the salary range IR£9,031 to £11,629 p.a. at a point commensurate with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this post may be obtained from: Establishment Officer, Staff Office, Trinity College, Dublin 2, to whom completed applications should be returned by not later than Friday, March 22, 1985.

## DORTON HOUSE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED CHILDREN SEAL, SEVENOAKS, KENT

Dorton House School offers specialist education and care to 65 boys and girls aged 5 to 16 who have severe visual impairment. In 1983 a new school building was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester and the Queen Mother in being refurbished as a modern and secure area. Under a DES National project for the visually handicapped Dorton House School is to play a leading role in Secondary Education for these pupils in the South-East of England.

We are looking for THREE SCALE 25 TEACHERS for September, 1985, to complete programmes leading to GCSE examination success in Science, Geography, Social Studies and English. We are very much a mixed-staff school with a small group of very clever pupils.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience of visually handicapped pupils and all teachers are required to complete a specialist two-year distance Teacher-Training Course in this field according to current DES regulations. The posts are non-recruited but standard successful city arrangements operate in the region of a 6 hours per week.

Applications must reach Dorton House School by 12th March, 1985 and requests for application forms must be addressed to The Headmaster.

## SHEBBEAR COLLEGE NORTH DEVON BURSAR

The Governors invite application for the post of Bursar which will become vacant in November 1985 upon the retirement of Major John Archer, after 26 years' service to the College.

Full particulars of the post may be obtained from:

The Headmaster, Shebbear College, Shebbear, Devon EX21 5HJ.



















**David Lacey—Chelsea 2, Sunderland 3 (2-5)**

 **SOCCER**

Then a shrewd pass from  
 Iron found Speedie in space  
 the penalty area but this  
 his shot skinned the bar.  
 nelsea knew in their heart of  
 parts that if they were to  
 each Wembley these chances  
 to go in.

Castles: Niedzwiecki, J. James, Rogie,  
 nes, Jasper, Burnstead, Neven, Spackman,  
 son, Speedie, Thomas.

Defenders: Venison, Pickering, Bennett,  
 Scholten, Elliott, Hodgson, Berry, West,  
 Elliot, Walker.

Carey: (Barnes) Hill.

**WALKER IS BACK** . . . Sunderland's former Chelsea man struck twice for victory last night

**Ian Ridley — Southampton 1, Barnsley 2**

It soon became clear why, when in the 15th minute Moran demonstrated his sharpness around the six yard box to score his 13th goal of the season and maintain his record of scoring in every round of the cup this year. After Armstrong had scored his 11th goal, Wright burst through to send in a powerful header that Baker could only turn

**Southampton.** — Shilow: Mills, Dennis.  
**Curis, Wyrsh,** — Bond, Lawrence, Moran, Jo-  
**dan, Armstrong,** — Wallace.  
**Sarnley.** — Baker: Joyce, Law, Ranson.  
**May, P. Fletcher,** — Owen, Thomas, R. Fitch-  
**Amers, Campbell.**  
**Referee: H. King (Worthby Tydill).**

successive Paris-Nice victory is still not sure whether he has the form to win again. Fignon, of Renault, has been troubled by an inflamed ankle which does not like damp, dull weather, but his finish has allayed worries, for the moment, that he may step down before the end of his first Paris-Nice.

The winner on the day was the Belgian Eddy

British men's team including David Lewis, David Murphy, Julian Goater, Steve Jones, Nat Muir and Roger Hackney, would have a far better chance of victory against the strong Portuguese and Americans.

---

Sandra Stevenson in  
**Fadeaway** for

the weekend with the inclusion of Mel Lattany, who will now face Ade Mafe, but the organisers are anxious that the Americans find a little more star quality to bring with them.

by Paul Wilcox

Morton -27 3 1 9 14 27

(7)

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The Manchester United, leaving Bracknell to face Kingston the same day.

Well ensured their play-off place with four successive wins. That left Crystal Palace missing out for the first time under the current format.

The remaining game in the play-off will be an all South affair if they clash. Portsmouth, since losing to Ipswich by a narrow 94-91 win at

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## Hard day's sprint

successive Paris-Nice victory is still not sure whether he has the form to win again. Fignon, of Renault, has been troubled by an inflamed ankle which does not like damp, dull weather, but his finish has allayed worries, for the moment, that he may step down before the end of his first Paris-Nice.

The winner on the day was the Belgian Eddy

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---

Sandra Stevenson in  
**Fadeaway** for

the weekend with the inclusion of Mel Lattany, who will now face Ade Mafe, but the organisers are anxious that the Americans find a little more star quality to bring with them.

## Fadeev fighting fit

Plink. Slaughter, R. White (US) beat A. White (US) 6-7, 6-2, 6-2. Doubles: M. L. Plink (US) and R. White (US) beat M. L. Plink (US) and W. White (US) 6-3, 6-3.  
**CARIBBEAN CUP** (Mexico City). — 1. A. Gomez (Ecu); 2. J. Aguilera (Sp); 3. J.-L. Clerc (Arg); 4. E. Teitelbaum (US).  
**WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS** (Princeton). — First Round: R. Rames (Can) beat S. Walsh (US) 6-1, 6-4; E. Fernandez (Puerto Rico) beat A. White (US) 7-5, 6-2; P. Casale (US) beat M. Meston (Neth) 6-3, 6-3; C. Lindqvist (Swe) beat E. Saper-Samra (Aus) 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.  
**Golf**  
**PBA TOURNAMENT** (Coral Gables). — Final Scores: (US if not stated): 275-279.

**Gymnastics**

**AMERICAN CUP** (Indianapolis). — Men:  
1. F. Danesi (U.S.), 57.350pts; 2. Y. Yegorin  
(Ch.), 56.900; 3. K. Sotomura (Jap.), 56.850.  
Women: 1. M. Betsworth (U.S.), 56.850;  
2. Y. Fusa (Ch.), 56.650; 3. D. Sillars  
(Rom.) 56.325.

**Cycling**

**PARIS TO NICE RACE** (Avalon to Paris,  
122 miles). — 1. E. Planchard (Bel.),  
43min 55sec; 2. W. Planchard (Bel.); 3.  
S. Kelly (Ire.); 4. F. Vichot (Fr.); 5. L.  
Lingnau (Fr.); 6. D. Leercro (Fr.), all same  
time.

**Overall Standings:** 1. A. Peizer (Aust.), 57  
51min 44sec; 2. F. Fritzel, 57-51; 3. J. J.

Plink. Slaughter, R. White (US) beat A. White (US) 6-7, 6-2, 6-2. Doubles: M. L. Plink (US) and R. White (US) beat M. L. Plink (US) and W. White (US) 6-3, 6-3.  
**CARIBBEAN CUP** (Mexico City). — 1. A. Gomez (Ecu); 2. J. Aguilera (Sp); 3. J.-L. Clerc (Arg); 4. E. Teitelbaum (US).  
**WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS** (Princeton). — First Round: R. Rames (Can) beat S. Walsh (US) 6-1, 6-4; E. Fernandez (Puerto Rico) beat A. White (US) 7-5, 6-2; P. Casale (US) beat M. Meston (Neth) 6-3, 6-3; C. Lindqvist (Swe) beat E. Saper-Samra (Aus) 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.  
**Golf**  
**PBA TOURNAMENT** (Coral Gables). — Final Scores: (US if not stated): 275-279.

**Gymnastics**

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1. F. Danesi (U.S.), 57.350pts; 2. Y. Yegorin  
(Ch.), 56.900; 3. K. Sotomura (Jap.), 56.850.  
Women: 1. M. Betsworth (U.S.), 56.850;  
2. Y. Fusa (Ch.), 56.650; 3. D. Sillars  
(Rom.) 56.325.

**Cycling**

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43min 55sec; 2. W. Planchard (Bel.); 3.  
S. Kelly (Ire.); 4. F. Vichot (Fr.); 5. L.  
Lingnau (Fr.); 6. D. Leercro (Fr.), all same  
time.

**Overall Standings:** 1. A. Peizer (Aust.), 57  
51min 44sec; 2. F. Fritzel, 57-51; 3. J. J.

**YOUTH WORKERS' TROPHAY CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
(Prizefund) —  
(Can.) beat E. West (US) 6-3. E. Basket  
G. Fernandez (US) 6-2. P. Casale (US) 6-4;  
(US) 7-5, 6-2. P. Casale (US) beat  
M. Messer (Neth.) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; E. West  
gnst (Swe) beat E. Sapers-Sayine (Aus)  
6-4, 1-6, 6-1.

**Gymnastics**

**AMERICAN CUP** (Indianapolis). — Men:  
1. F. Danesi (U.S.), 57.350pts; 2. Y. Yegorin  
(Ch.), 56.900; 3. K. Sotomura (Jap.), 56.850.  
Women: 1. M. Betsworth (U.S.), 56.850;  
2. Y. Fusa (Ch.), 56.650; 3. D. Sillars  
(Rom.) 56.325.

**Cycling**

**PARIS TO NICE RACE** (Avalon to Paris,  
122 miles). — 1. E. Planchard (Bel.),  
43min 55sec; 2. W. Planchard (Bel.); 3.  
S. Kelly (Ire.); 4. F. Vichot (Fr.); 5. L.  
Lingnau (Fr.); 6. D. Leercro (Fr.), all same  
time.

**Overall Standings:** 1. A. Peizer (Aust.), 57  
51min 44sec; 2. F. Fritzel, 57-51; 3. J. J.

**GOLF**  
PGA TOURNAMENT (Coral Gables). —  
Final Scores (US if not stated): 275—  
C. F. Johnson, 67, 64, 70, 76; R. Ingleton

**Cycling**

**PARIS TO NICE RACE** (Available 10 PM, 122 miles): 1. E. Planckaert (Belg), 43min 31sec; 2. W. Planckaert (Belg), 43:34; 3. Kelly (Ire); 4. F. Vichet (Fr); 5. L. Fignon (Fr); 6. D. Lecrocq (Fr), all same time.

**Overall Standings:** 1. A. Priet (Ain), 51:10; 2. Fignon, 51:54; 3. S. D. Silvano, 52:44; 4. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 5. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 6. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 7. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 8. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 9. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 10. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 11. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 12. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 13. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 14. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 15. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 16. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 17. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 18. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 19. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 20. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 21. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 22. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 23. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 24. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 25. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 26. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 27. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 28. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 29. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 30. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 31. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 32. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 33. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 34. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 35. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 36. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 37. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 38. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 39. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 40. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 41. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 42. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 43. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 44. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 45. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 46. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 47. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 48. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 49. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 50. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 51. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 52. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 53. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 54. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 55. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 56. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 57. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 58. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 59. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 60. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 61. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 62. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 63. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 64. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 65. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 66. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 67. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 68. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 69. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 70. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 71. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 72. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 73. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 74. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 75. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 76. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 77. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 78. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 79. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 80. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 81. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 82. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 83. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 84. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 85. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 86. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 87. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 88. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 89. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 90. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 91. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 92. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 93. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 94. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 95. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 96. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 97. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 98. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 99. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 100. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 101. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 102. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 103. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 104. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 105. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 106. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 107. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 108. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 109. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 110. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 111. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 112. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 113. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 114. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 115. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 116. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 117. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 118. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 119. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 120. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 121. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 122. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 123. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 124. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 125. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 126. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 127. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 128. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 129. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 130. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 131. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 132. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 133. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 134. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 135. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 136. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 137. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 138. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 139. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 140. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 141. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 142. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 143. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 144. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 145. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 146. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 147. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 148. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 149. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 150. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 151. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 152. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 153. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 154. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 155. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 156. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 157. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 158. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 159. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 160. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 161. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 162. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 163. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 164. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 165. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 166. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 167. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 168. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 169. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 170. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 171. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 172. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 173. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 174. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 175. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 176. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 177. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 178. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 179. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 180. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 181. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 182. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 183. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 184. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 185. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 186. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 187. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 188. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 189. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 190. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 191. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 192. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 193. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 194. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 195. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 196. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 197. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 198. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 199. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 200. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 201. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 202. D. Lecrocq (Fr), 53:00; 203. L. Fignon (Fr), 53:00; 204. F. Vichet (Fr), 53:00; 205. W. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 206. E. Planckaert (Belg), 53:00; 207. Kelly (Ire), 53:00; 208.





WE WANT THE RIGHT TIE... Tony Carter, Golden Oldies Festival chairman (centre), comes under playful pressure from the Richmond and former England forward Clive Halston, much to the amusement of the former England full-back Bob Hillier at yesterday's lunch in London

David Frost

## Recharged Hall faces the Scots

RUGBY UNION

John Hall, the Bath wing-forward who suffered concussion in the England-France match at Twickenham on February 2, was replaced by Mike Tait of Gloucester both in that game and for the postponed match against Wales, which will be played at the national stadium on Saturday week. Hall took the obligatory three-week rest after his concussion — he spent it on the beaches of Spain — and his return is the only change from the team originally selected for the postponed Cardiff game. In this year's International Championship, knocked out of shape by postponements, the outcome of the Calcutta Cup match is anyone's guess. The game will be refereed by Clive Norling of Wales.

When Gwynn, president of the Welsh Rugby Union, will receive a personal letter from the French Rugby Federation, about criticism from the Welsh over John Bevan, of the Welsh Rugby Union, refereeing in the Scotland-Wales match at Murrayfield last weekend. Bevan said that Bevan's refereeing was "incompetent". There will be no official complaint about Bevan's refereeing. However, Bevan's most corrected in England's two Tests against the Springboks in South Africa last summer, showing imagination as well as sympathy with the intentions of the players. One of the two Irish players who will leave the field during the Ireland-France match at Lansdowne Road on Saturday is Brian Spillane, the No. 8, who suffered a mouth injury, is expected to be fit for Ireland's test match against Wales at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday week, but the participation

## Wyllie set to stay

Keith Murray, the Hawick centre who retired with concussion in the first half of the Scotland-Wales match, must not play for three weeks under international rules and will miss the Calcutta Cup match at Twickenham a week on Saturday.

The option the selectors are likely to favour tomorrow is the return of the centre of Scotland, Willie, the Stewart-Wyllie FP stand off who played not only sound but resisting in his new position when he came on as Murray's replacement. Wyllie deputised at stand off for the first time in the Scotland-Wales match against the Australians and it is possible that with Rutherford still not showing the form which made him so commanding last season, there may be a change

A fast and accurate distributor of the ball and also a quick thinker in defence, Wyllie's talents may be better employed closer to the forwards, with Rutherford perhaps being given the chance to regain his composure in the centre, where he has had some experience.

Alternatively, the selectors may, with a bit of luck, decide to move Roger Baird of Kelso from the wing to midfield, where he has been playing regularly for his club and looked promising in an international practice match at Murrayfield in January.

Forward changes are unlikely because there are limited options and most players have already been tried.

Donald Stewart

## France appal referee

MR. KERRY FITZGERALD, the Queensland referee, looked in need of a good few cans of beer after handling a rare old rumbustious scrap between Ireland and France in Dublin on Saturday.

FitzGerald was appointed to one of the fiercest matches seen in the championship for years. "I didn't expect anything like that at all," he conceded later, adding the stinging indictment: "The French just broke the law all the time."

The latter phrase is the key which unlocks Jacques Fouroux's theory that English-speaking officials from the UK are to blame for French indiscretions. "They are beautiful footballers, these Frenchmen, but if they want to infringe the way they do, they will get penalised all the time," said FitzGerald.

Anyone who has refereed in the tough arena of Australian interstate matches, like Queensland against New South Wales, is hardly naïve in the ways of the rugby world. But Saturday's affair surprised even Brisbane's 36-year-old official in his first international match in the Northern hemisphere.

"There were so many illegal things going on. That was emphasised by what was happening on the blind side. Fortunately, the touch judges kept their eyes on that and I just help the system of using the touch judges to be an absolute necessity these days."

FitzGerald makes no apologies for saying: "The rivalry in Dublin was unhealthy. I wouldn't like to think of rugby as played every day like that. Some of the players were going a little too far. I didn't expect the game to be played with that hidden, night-side attitude, and I think it spoiled it."

"It was a win-at-all-costs situation and the French didn't seem to care how they won. But that's not sport. And rugby ought to be a game played for the enjoyment of everyone."

Nevertheless, FitzGerald enjoyed the experience. "I could not relax at all because in one moment of relaxation, anything could have happened. The players were very stumped up."

FitzGerald accepts the general trend is now to try out match officials. "I am positive teams try to win. If they can get away with it easily, they will. They stretch it to the point where a referee will or won't do anything."

After Saturday's torrid introduction, the next two weeks will hardly be a picnic. The Australian heads for Wales to handle some club games before taking charge of the Wales-Ireland international on Saturday week.

Mike Miller

## Winner-a-day Pipe aiming for Triumph

### D RACING

Chris Hawkins

Somerset trainer Martin Pipe's great run of success continued at Windsor yesterday when he saddled his fifth winner in five days with Silver Ace in the second division of the Final Conditional Jockeys Selling Hurdle.

Silver Ace gave 17-year-old Jonathan Lower a first ever success and the Taunton lad judged the pace nicely, having been told to make the running by Pipe, and drawing clear to beat The Band by 20 lengths. There was plenty of interest in the subsequent auction and Pipe had to go to 5,000 gns to retain his gelding.

Pipe, whose total for the season is now 30, expects to have five runners at the Cheltenham Festival next week, including three in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle. Quickstep, Heteronymous and Irish Lord. Cate Eyes goes for the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novice Hurdle. The latter is a contender for the two and a half mile Sun Alliance Novice Hurdle.

"Right Regent was due to go for the Coral Golden Hurdle Final but unfortunately injured a leg at Newbury last Friday and will now be retired to stud," said Pipe.

To bolster Irish Lord's Triumph Hurdle prospects, Pipe is likely to run him at Stratford on Thursday. The four-year-old has only one winning run at Leicester to his credit and could be eliminated from the Triumph unless able to score again.

Such a consideration was at the forefront of Nicky Henderson's mind when he ran First Bout at Newbury on Saturday. The gelding's 25 lengths success has sparked considerable interest and all bookmakers reported backing for him yesterday. The Tote laid him to lose £20,000 at 8.1 and out to 6.1 joint favourite with Dochas and Wing. And A Prayer, having first laid him at 6.1.

First Bout will go to Cheltenham with two impressive wins under his belt but without having achieved a victory. The time something which Wing and A Prayer has consistently achieved, his time figure of 80 at Haydock on Saturday being the best he has returned all season.

The Triumph has long been a bookies' benefit and the news that the well backed Out of the Gloom is considered a doubtful runner, has been welcomed by the layers. He is still on offer with a run on the Tote. Out of the Gloom has apparently improved so much since last summer that trainer Reg Hollins head is entertaining thoughts of a lucrative flat campaign for the gelding.

Welsh Warrior's cantering success in the first division of yesterday's Thames Valley Hurdle at Windsor gave his nonagenarian owner Jim Joel prospects of a fifth Cheltenham winner following Mayfair Bill, Duomo Norte, Bear Norman and Beacon Light.

Andy Tunnell had a first personal success with Treacy Special in his first season last year and his very hopeful Welsh Warrior will go close in the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle.

Today's racing has a true pre-Cheltenham appearance and there is little class at any of the three meetings. Probably the best race of the day is the Crumwell Cup at Warwick, which features a return clash between Last Suspect and Mid-Day Gun. The latter came off best by a length and a half the last time they met. Last Suspect (3.0), has a 31b pull now, which gives him a good chance of gaining his revenge.

At Sedgfield, I like the look of course and distance winner Solares (4.05). He beat still on offer with a run on the Tote. Solares (4.05) has a 31b pull now, which gives him a good chance of gaining his revenge.

### FOLKESTONE

1 45 Sailing By 3 15 The Owls  
2 15 Upper Note 3 45 Castle Warden  
2 45 Gay Rascal 4 15 Corked

1 45-DEAL NOVICE HURDLE: 2m 10yds; 5/75 (10 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 15-NEWMARKET NOVICE SELLING CHASE: 2m; 5/25 (16 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-NEWMARKET NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-NEWMARKET NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-NEWMARKET NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-NEWMARKET NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-NEWMARKET NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

### SEDGEFIELD

2 15 Ascot Agin 3 45 Jimmy Chips  
2 15 Stanogor 4 15 SOLARES (Nap)  
2 15 Unscrupulous 4 45 Royal Laser

1 45-SEDGEFIELD NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-SEDGEFIELD NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-SEDGEFIELD NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
5 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
6 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
7 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
8 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
9 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
10 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates

1 45-SEDGEFIELD NOVICE HURDLE: 2m; 5/25 (13 runners).

1 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
2 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
3 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
4 03-100 CENTAUR SONG B. Stevens 5-10-13 J. C. Bates  
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## WARWICK CARD

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\* DENOTES BLINDERS GOING: None

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## BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm News after Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 Hockey. 2.00 Blizzards. 2.30 Wizzards. 2.55 Pages from Ceefax. 3.45 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.15 Jackanory. Wilkes the Wizard by Jackie Webb. 4.30 Laurel and Hardy. 4.35 Think Again. Fire. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 The Record Breakers. 5.35 World Figure Skating Championship.

6.00 NEWS: Weather. News.  
6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.00 EASTENDERS. First visit of the week to the soap opera Cuckoos, with Linda Davidson joining the cast as Mary, the new tenant of Reg's room and unlikely to make a favourable impression with locals like Lou, with her being both a punk and an unmarried mum. Ceefax sub-titles.

7.30 BLANKETY BLANK with Claire Rayner. Jonathan King, among this week's masters of the bon mot.

8.5 MAELSTROM 5: Into The Vortex. Penultimate episode of Michael J. Bird's fishy Norwegian mystery, with Tussle Silberg as heroine Catherine, now going off to the island with Anders (David Beames) and finding some clues as to the identity of her attacker, but running short of time. Ceefax sub-titles.

8.50 POINTS OF VIEW. Barry Took intercepts some more deliveries from the BBC's correspondents.

9.00 NEWS: Weather. News.

9.25 THE BRITISH ACADEMY AWARDS. Live coverage from London's Grosvenor House Hotel of the gala ceremony at which the film and TV industry honours its own, with Threads, Spitting Image, Hi-De-Hi! among the shows in line for the awards. Jewel In The Crown doesn't qualify for G. Cole, R. Madoc, L. Henry among the nominees for individual performances, and The Killing Fields the nine-category favourite on the film front. Guest of honour Princess Anne presents the two awards for outstanding contributions to British cinema and TV. T. Wogan (who else?) hosts the proceedings.

11.25 MUSIC AND MICROS. How the hi-tech wizards of Lancaster University have developed a sophisticated music-teaching system. 11.55 Weather. Close.

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## BBC-2

6.30-7.00 am Open University. 9.00 Daytime on Two: Tele-Journal. 9.26 Maths and News. 9.48 Maths on One; 10.10 Look and Read; 10.35 Geography Casebook. Britain: 11.45 Watch; 12.17 Walrus; 11.40 Higher Education; 12.10 Year of the French; 12.30 pm Inside Japan; 1.00 Maths Head II; 1.15 Science Topics; Electromagnetic Spectrum; 1.38 Let's See; 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 British Social History: From Sail to Steam. 2.35 Pages from Ceefax.

5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.  
5.30 WILLO THE WISP.

6.00 THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP OF CRICKET. First semi-final of the championship, with the winners of Group A playing the runners-up in Group B. Richie Benaud brings highlights of the 50-overs-a-side match.

6.50 OFF THE RECORD. Martin Shaw is the week's discophile opening up his record collection to Steve Bracknell.

7.00 WHISTLE TEST. A busy night at the studios, with Joan Armatrading and Eric Clapton dropping in for a chat, and the original Beatles drummer Pete Best talking about his new book. Plus a film report on the rock photography of Nick Logan, and live music from John Hiatt, James King, and the Lonewolves.

8.00 TOP GEAR. William Woollard and the motoring magazine team open a new series with a report from the Geneva Show.

8.30 ENTERTAINMENT USA 2. Jonathan King 2. too. Fresh from his sparkling appearance in the Blankety Blank ranks, the thrusting mediaman presents a new (?) series of reshaped and updated bits from his past surveys of the American entertainment scene. Tonight, a visit to Elvis Presley's mansion, and a review of the new space movie 2010.

9.00 INSIDE OUT. 4. Continuing Simon Moore's engaging going-straight drama, with Lou Wakefield, Gwyneth Strong as the Excell mates, off to the seaside where something is on the air between Carla and Max. Ceefax sub-titles.

9.50 POT BLACK 55. First quarter-final of the snooker tourney, between veteran Doug Mountjoy and newcomer Neal Foulds.

10.15 MAESTRO: Reg Harris. Barry Davies interviews the legendary cyclist who once shocked the sporting establishment with his professional approach.

10.55 NEWSNIGHT. 11.40 Weatherview. 11.45 Open University. 12.40 Close.

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## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines; Schools; 9.30 Insight; 9.47 Let's Go Maths; 9.50 Alive and Kicking; 10.17 A Place to Live; 10.37 The German Programme; 11.2 Let's Read; 11.35 Health; 11.49 Stop, Look, Listen; 12.0 World Figure Skating Championships. 1.0 pm News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Strangers. 2.00 Daytime. 2.30 Gambit. 3.25 News Headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.0 Cockleshell Bay. 4.15 The Moomins. 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. 4.45 CBT. 5.15 World Figure Skating Championships.

5.45 NEWS: weather.  
6.00 THAMES NEWS.

6.20 HELP with Sally Hawkins.  
6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 REPORTING LONDON. How hard men can earn £2,000 a week defying the law by dumping rubbish on the streets.

7.30 RUSMAN'S HOLIDAY. Back from their prize trip to Venice, last week's winning trio of coppers take on two new teams - Notts farmers and London croppers - in the second round of the travel quiz. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE. Jim Davidson leads the Cockney sitcom repeat.

8.30 CHANCE IN A MILLION. Starting a main channel run for C4, a comedy daft comedy which owes much to the engaging personality of Simon Callow as the coincidence plagued hero, here having his first mixed-up meeting with Alison (Brenda Blethyn).

9.00 TELEVISION: News Power. Granada's history of the medium looks at the changing face of the news broadcast from the comparatively recent early days when the viewer had to move round the desk to make up for the lack of visuals, to the sophistication of today's live reportage. Oracle sub-titles.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 FIRST TUESDAY: Many Rivers to Cross / Jamaican Exile. The Campbell family began singing songs for the people in the thirties and today, three generations later, they're still at it. First of tonight's documentaries shows how the protest tradition has been handed down from Dave and Betty in depression-hit Aberdeen to folk-singing son Ian, a chart regular in the sixties, to grandsons Rob and Ali, founders of dole-gang troupers UB40. The second film, directed by Nick Gray, follows black builder Cecil Jackson on a journey back to his roots, after 22 years in Britain. He and his white wife Linda think they can make a new life in the Jamaica of his birth - but how easy will it be?

11.30 THE MASTER: The Java Tiger. With Lee Van Cleef.

12.25 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Frank Field MP. Close.

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Wales: 5.35-6.00 pm Wales Today. 6.35-7.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm News after Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. 1.45 Hockey. 2.00 Blizzards. 2.30 Wizzards. 2.55 Pages from Ceefax. 3.45 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.15 Jackanory. Wilkes the Wizard by Jackie Webb. 4.30 Laurel and Hardy. 4.35 Think Again. Fire. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 The Record Breakers. 5.35 World Figure Skating Championship.

6.00 NEWS: Weather. News.  
6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.00 EASTENDERS. First visit of the week to the soap opera Cuckoos, with Linda Davidson joining the cast as Mary, the new tenant of Reg's room and unlikely to make a favourable impression with locals like Lou, with her being both a punk and an unmarried mum. Ceefax sub-titles.

7.30 BLANKETY BLANK with Claire Rayner. Jonathan King, among this week's masters of the bon mot.

8.5 MAELSTROM 5: Into The Vortex. Penultimate episode of Michael J. Bird's fishy Norwegian mystery, with Tussle Silberg as heroine Catherine, now going off to the island with Anders (David Beames) and finding some clues as to the identity of her attacker, but running short of time. Ceefax sub-titles.

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## Channel 4

10.0-10.30; 11.0-11.30 am Software transmissions for 4 Computer Buffs. 2.30 The Human Jungle. 3.25 The Three Stooges in Monkey Business. 3.45 Years Ahead. 4.30 Countdown. 5.0 Bewitched.

5.30 MAKING THE MOST OF... The leisure ideas magazine investigates canoeing, backpacking, and a motorcycle club much involved with training and road safety.

6.00 HERE WE GO. Report on the life and times of South Yorkshire miners ending their strike today.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.30 Comment by American writer Joan Peters. Weather.

8.00 BLOODSIDE.

8.30 HOLIDAY TALK. Frankie Vaughan tells Lesley Judd why he's been going to Mallorca for the past 23 years, while Val Bennett points out some of the island's secluded beauty spots for those who fancy the Balearics but don't care for crowded beaches.

9.00 INTERIORS. Made in 1978 and getting its first British TV showing, Woody Allen's only non-comedy film is also the only one in which the writer-director doesn't appear. Much influenced by Bergman, it's an intense study of emotional upheavals in a rich New England family. Geraldine Page plays the neurotic, bitchy mother, E. G. Marshall the devoted husband who ups and leaves her for another woman (Maureen Stapleton). Diane Keaton, Maybeth Hurt, and Kristin Griffith play the grown-up daughters, caught in the shock wave. Richard Jordan, Sam Waterston the men in their lives.

10.45 EASTERN EYE. Another edition of the magazine for the Asian community. 11.40 Close.

SAC: 1.0 pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.0 Hwt at Yma. 2.20 Falabalam. 2.35 Am Cinema. 2.50 Egypt. 3.25 The Late, Late Show. 4.20 A Plus. 4.40 Falabalam. 5.5 Billboard. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwin. 7.0 Newyddian. 7.30 Cfm Gwlad. 8.0 The Dragon Has Two Tongues. 8.30 Relative Strangers. 9.0 Elinor at Erall. 9.45 The Cosby Show. 10.15 City General. 10.45 Film: Mean Streets (1973). With Harvey Keitel, Robert de Niro. 12.40 Diwed.

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# GUARDIAN PERSONAL

## DEATHS

SMITH - On March 4, 1985, at his home, 10, St. John's Road, London N16 4JH, after a long illness, Mr. J. H. Smith, aged 78, died. He was the husband of Mrs. M. J. Smith. Burial at St. John's Church, London N16 4JH. Family notices.

## TUITION

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## REMORTGAGES

Require the best deal in your home. We offer remortgage services.

## MUSIC

FLAMINGO. H. LANE. 01-262 1234. Music lessons and instruments.

## EPICURE

TANDOORI CLAY OVENS. We offer tandoori cooking services.

## ADVERTISING IN GUARDIAN PERSONAL

### WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

#### STYLES AND RATES

STYLE 1. This style is for...  
STYLE 2. This style is for...  
STYLE 3. This style is for...

#### KNOWN AS SEMI DISPLAY

This style is for...  
This style is for...

#### THIS IS A CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

This style is for...  
This style is for...

#### WANTED

We are looking for...  
We are looking for...

#### ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

BARBARIC ART GALLERY. We offer art exhibitions.

#### QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,650

ACROSS: 1. About to happen...  
DOWN: 1. Long established...

#### Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU. A comic strip by Garry Trudeau.

#### Steve Bell

A comic strip by Steve Bell.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Happiness is...

a house called Abbeyfield.

Abbeyfield is a home for the elderly.

### SAVE ANOTHER LIFE

GIVE TO KIDNEY RESEARCH.

How Parkinson's Disease affects your life.

### STRESS MANAGEMENT

Staff Training Programmes.

### FOR SALE

Small business for sale.

### WANTED

We are looking for...

### ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

Barbaric Art Gallery.

## LECTURES & MEETINGS

### THE TRADITIONS OF THE PROPHET

Literature, March 6, 1985.

### SERVICES

CV's professionally compiled.

### HEALTH AND FITNESS

Infantile Eczema.

### SHARE A FLAT

Battersea, London SW8.

### ACCOMMODATION

Journalist requires room.

### LAKE DISTRICT

Little Langdale, Cumbria.

## UK HOLIDAYS

### THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Boscastle, North Cornwall.

### UNIVERSITY ACCOMMODATION

Eastover, York.

### SCOTLAND

Self-catering holiday.

### ENGLAND

Peak Park, Derbyshire.

### IRELAND

Superb seaside farmhouse.

### SPECIAL INTEREST HOLIDAYS

Discover your creative talents.

### LONDON HOTELS

London, England.

### AFLOAT

Chug thru the canyons.

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## ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS

### PAINTING IN ST IVES

With Vivian Nene.

### SAILING HOLIDAY

For families.

### KIDS' ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS

For children.

### SCOTLAND

Self-catering holiday.

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Peak Park, Derbyshire.

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Superb seaside farmhouse.

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London, England.

## SPRING BREAKS

### POTTERY COURSES

Creative fun.

### QUANTOCKS

Quantock Hills.

### FRANCE

France with a bicycle.

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## OVERSEAS TRAVEL

You are advised that when booking flights to Greece you must also have registered accommodation vouchers booked for each night of your stay.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any newspaper cannot afford to be responsible for the loss of money over the collapse of any travel company.

### FLIGHTS

Flights to various destinations.

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Lorho may oppose £615m bid for group by Egyptian cotton millionaires

## House of Fraser backs takeover bid

By Geoffrey Gibbs  
House of Fraser, the Harrods department store group, is giving its backing to a £615 million takeover bid being mounted by one of Egypt's leading business families.

The immensely wealthy Al Fayed brothers, whose family fortune was founded on the 19th century cotton trade between Egypt and the Lancashire mills, yesterday confirmed that they are making a cash bid for full control of Fraser, in which they acquired a 30 per cent shareholding late last year.

The House of Fraser board, led by Professor Roland Smith, are supporting the offer after receiving assurances from the Al Fayed brothers of the future of the business and its 27,000 employees.

House of Fraser operates a total of 101 department stores throughout the country, including the Army and Navy,

Fraser, Rackhams, Binn and Dingles, as well as Harrods. Despite gaining the support of the Fraser board, the three Al Fayed brothers may yet face opposition from Mr Tony Rowland's Lorho group, which has conducted a lengthy campaign to have Harrods floated on the remainder of the House of Fraser group.

Lorho is currently awaiting the outcome of a Monopolies Commission investigation into the unhappy relationship between Harrods and Fraser, but has made no secret of wanting to bid if the commission allows it to do so.

The group is currently prevented from bidding as a result of an earlier Monopolies Commission investigation completed less than four years ago.

The latest monopolies report was passed to the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit, last week and its findings are expected

to be made known shortly. An announcement on whether Lorho can bid is likely to coincide with a ruling by the ministry on whether the Al Fayed offer should in turn come in for Monopolies Commission scrutiny.

Ironically, it was from Lorho that the Al Fayed acquired their shareholding last November. Lorho immediately reinvested part of the £138 million received from the sale by building its present 93 per cent stake in the department stores concern.

Professor Smith, who has fought a constant battle with Lorho since he was appointed to the board in 1980, was in cheerful mood yesterday as details of the Al Fayed offer were announced.

"I am bit like a general without a war," he said. He felt the takeover would provide the Fraser business with stability after the "angst and

difficulty" of the long-running battle with Lorho. If the takeover goes through, Professor Smith will stay on as full-time chairman at the head of an unchanged management. No redundancies are envisaged.

The Al Fayed, whose business empire takes in the Ritz hotel in Paris, banking and oil investments in Texas and what is claimed to be one of the largest liner trade companies in the Mediterranean, have made it clear that they regard Harrods as an integral part of the House of Fraser and that they intend to retain the present structure of the business.

In a formal statement announcing the offer, Mr Mohamed Al Fayed, one of the two brothers with a seat on the Fraser board—emphasised that their commitment to House of Fraser was "long term". He added that they were determined to retain their

present shareholding and any additional shares acquired under the takeover offer—a statement that is likely to dissuade other potential bidders from entering the fray.

Already, the Selfridges stores group Sears Holdings, has ruled itself out.

The Al Fayed are offering 400p a share in cash for the shares they do not already own, compared with the stock market peak of 344p touched last Friday. The Stock Exchange is certain to take a close look at dealings in the shares in the run-up to the takeover bid following a strong gain in the share price last week.

The terms being offered are 100p more than the Al Fayed paid Lorho for their initial stake last year and compare with the 150p offered by Financial Notebook, page 20; Shopping for Harrods, page 21.

## Bloody horror of Lebanese killing fields

Continued from page one

open the door with their elbows, since their hands were tied behind their backs. As they struggled to do this, Gidli shot at their feet.

Once again, we settled back to wait, joined by a young cripple whose uncle had sent him to see if the road was clear. All at once, from the left, Ari opened fire with a sniper's rifle. Six, seven empty casings clattered to the floor and we ran outside.

Just below the brow of the hill, less than 100 yards away, we could see an ancient taxi. A woman and a girl were running back and forth, shouting and waving a white handkerchief.

"My son is dead. My daughter is wounded. Ya Allah—Oh God." The Israeli ordered her back, but still she advanced. Behind her came a pretty slip of a girl in gold high heels and blue jeans, her face contorted with grief.

The Israeli mood had changed. Now they were worried, unsure of what they had done and what to do next. Finally, Gidli ordered the mother to bring her wounded daughter down for attention. We asked to go with her, to help.

With us, we reached the taxi. It was empty, its windscreen shattered and front passenger seat drenched with blood. The mother went crazy. "They've taken my son. Ya Allah." Then we saw a hand dragged out of sight further up the hill.

He was shot in the middle of the forehead. A rosy mushroom cloud of brain dripped down into his eyes. His arms were contorted, rigid. His sister, one ear scorched by gunfire, was covered in his blood.

We lifted the boy, aged 11, on to the back seat of the car, his shattered head in his mother's lap, and drove backwards down the brutally bumpy hill. When we stopped, the boy, who had seemed dead, twitched and his mother screamed: "He's still moving. I beg you. Take him to Israel. I have five daughters, but no other sons."

With the pitiful resources at his disposal, Ori set to work. I prised the boy's teeth open with a knife while he punched his throat and chest to start him breathing. At long last reinforcements arrived: scores of troops in assorted vehicles. The first doctor out took up combat position, saying: "There are terrorists out there." Someone else snatched the boy out of the car by his heels and dragged him towards a medical van by his arms.

"Be gentle," I said. "He's only a boy." There was no response.

## Hawke hard line puts Anzus pact in balance

By Michael Simmons

The Anzus defence pact, a cornerstone of US defence strategy in the South Pacific for more than 30 years, was on the brink of collapse last night as the two senior partners, the US and Australia, stepped up pressure on the third, New Zealand, to rethink its anti-nuclear policies.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, insisted as he left Britain after a five-day visit that the ban on nuclear vessels visiting his country's ports remained unchanged. But fears grew in Wellington that the Americans might retaliate by cutting imports from New Zealand, and the Trade Minister, Mr Michael Moore, was urgently dispatched to Washington to present his case.

In Canberra, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Bob Hawke, with whom Mr Lange is banking on a new and closer relationship, announced yesterday that the next Anzus council meeting, due on July, had been postponed indefinitely.

"I think you'd have to say that insofar as Anzus was a trilateral relationship... there is virtually nothing of it which is operative now," he told a press conference.

Mr Lange, also New Zealand's Foreign Minister, would have met his sternest critic, the American Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, at the meeting.

The central figure in the conflict is now Mr Hawke, who has to satisfy his leftwing that he is not leaning too far towards the Americans. Elements of the same leftwing partners were in everyone's in-tellectuals. The New Zealanders, he said, were the ones who had failed to cooperate, but it now remained to work out the necessary compromise.

to address the Standing UN Conference on Disarmament, will be deeply concerned if the Americans play the trade card. The US is New Zealand's third biggest trading partner.

The US authorities hinted yesterday that they might seek to invoke peculiar clauses on New Zealand under the GATT code on export subsidies.

He received scant comfort from Mrs Thatcher, with whom he talked for 45 minutes yesterday before leaving London. She underlined her support for the US Administration's disquiet about the ban on warships, but said there was no thought of reprisals. No British warships are due in New Zealand waters until the end of next year.

Britain, Mrs Thatcher said, would continue to fight for New Zealand's interests in the European Community and elsewhere.

One of Mr Lange's last gestures before departure was to issue a statement regretting the American council postponement. The important point about a long-standing alliance, he said, "is that the members must be able to talk out their differences. Postponing the July meeting does nothing to help this."

An urgent review of New Zealand's defence policies has been ordered. Clearly, now that joint exercises, training and intelligence sharing are at an end, fresh ways will have to be found of testing operational efficiency.

The US arms negotiator, Mr Paul Nitze, told a satellite news conference in London yesterday that some sort of compromise among the partners was in everyone's interests. The New Zealanders, he said, were the ones who had failed to cooperate, but it now remained to work out the necessary compromise.

## Latest Tory rebellion fails to ruffle Jenkin

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

The Government was last night preparing to vote on yet another substantial rebellion on its own backbenches over the rights of local authorities to spend the proceeds of council house sales as they chose.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, precipitated the revolt yesterday by tabling an order cutting the proportion of capital sales which councils will be allowed to spend next year from the present 40 per cent to 20 per cent. The sum involved is about £5 billion.

A deputation of Tory back-

benchers was last night remonstrating with Government business managers in the hope of securing the withdrawal of the order. Mr John Wakeham, the Chief Whip, is understood to have discussed the crisis over lunch with the Prime Minister yesterday.

Mr Jenkin is reported to be remarkably sanguine about the prospect of yet another confrontation with backbenchers over his authoritarian plans for local government expenditure. He is understood to be confident that the backbenchers will not stage a substantial revolt on a matter which is likely to be debated

in the Commons shortly before budget day.

It is that confidence which appears to have frayed the rebels. They made it clear that they have had more than enough of what they see as Mr Jenkin's arrogant approach.

They have already rebelled over his proposals to abolish the Greater London Council and its sister metropolitan councils; his proposals to cap the rates of recalcitrant Tory councils as well as the rebel Labour councils; and his efforts to lay down firm rules for the spending plans of all local authorities, irrespective of their prudence or lack of it.

## Siamese twin girls critical

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

Siamese twin girls were critical last night after being separated in a seven-hour operation at Great Ormond Street Hospital, London.

The girls were born with a combined weight of 7½ lb at an Essex hospital on Thursday and taken to Great Ormond Street at the weekend. Their identities have not been disclosed.

At birth they were facing each other and joined at the chest and upper abdomen. Their hearts were in the same cavity, and one heart was severely malformed. The girls' livers were also joined and the upper part of the small bowel was shared.

They were separated after doctors feared that the twin with the malformed heart might become desperately ill, forcing an emergency operation.

## Hurd orders review of RUC protection

from Paul Johnson in Belfast

The defences of police stations in Northern Ireland are to be reviewed after last Thursday's IRA mortar attack on the Royal Ulster Constabulary buildings in Newry in which nine officers died.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary said yesterday that while the risks faced by the province's security forces were understood, no building could be made impenetrable.

He told the Commons, he had approved a spending programme for police buildings of between £20 million and £25 million over the next three years, including a new station planned for Newry.

We shall now look carefully and urgently at possible further physical measures for the protection of buildings, and at all the procedures designed to forestall attack of this kind," he said.

The Government had been

criticised by Northern Ireland unionists after the assault on the Newry police station, which resulted in the worst loss of life sustained by the RUC in a single incident.

It was argued that there had been negligence in setting up a flimsy temporary hut within the police compound, and in allowing the IRA's lorry to be driven to a spot only 250 yards from their target.

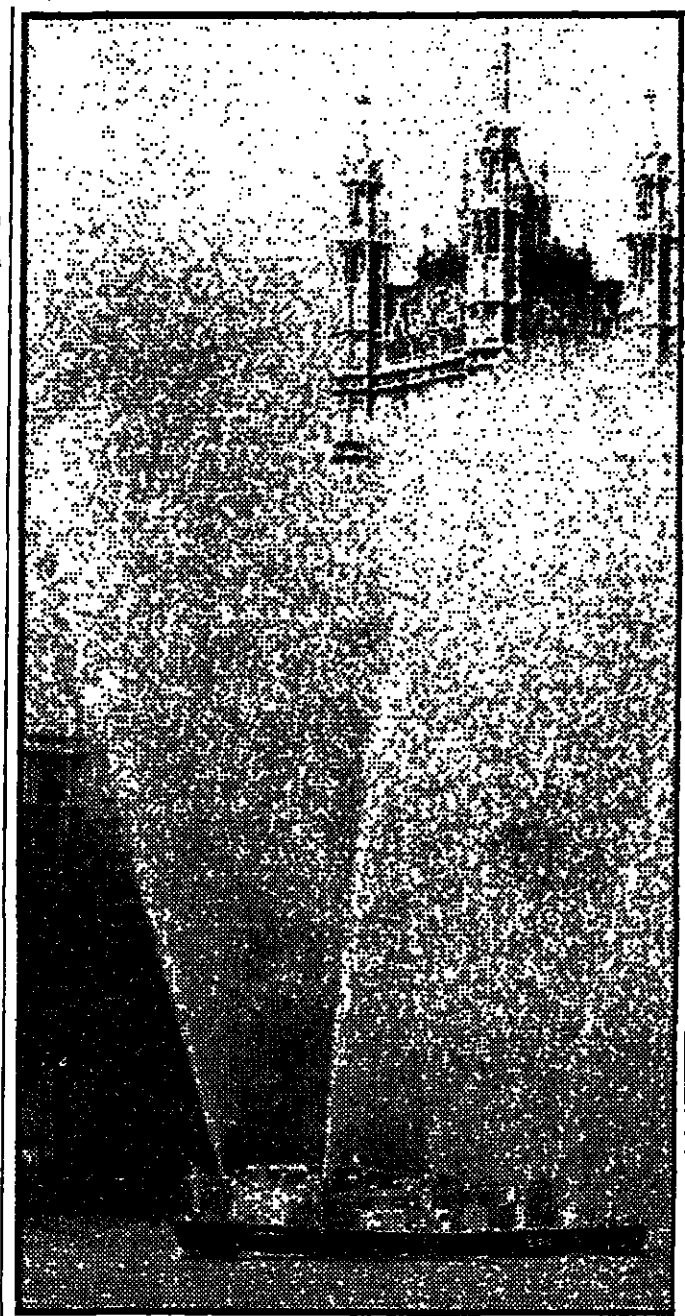
In the past 16 days there have been 18 paramilitary-related deaths in Northern Ireland, and Mr Hurd told the Commons that recent attacks on both Roman Catholic and Protestant members of the security forces revealed the "calculated savagery of the terrorists."

The courage of the security forces was appreciated. "We must not and will not bow to terrorism. The terrorists will not win," he said.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Archer, opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, Mr Hurd repeated his view that while the search for a political settlement would continue, security remained paramount.

Mr Ken Maginnis, Official Unionist MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, said that the IRA, "the public face of the Sinn Féin," should be proscribed. Mr Hurd would not be drawn.

The final three victims of the mortar attack on Newry were buried yesterday. Constable Paul McPherson, aged 33, at St Nicholas RC Church, Carrickfergus, County Antrim; Constable Dennis Price at St Bernard's, Glenageary, County Dublin; and Constable Sean McHenry, aged 19, a Protestant, at St Marks Parish Church, Newtownards, County Down.



BATHING IN SPOTLIGHT: The London Phoenix, the world's first catamaran fireboat passing Westminster yesterday on its way to begin service with the GLC London Fire Brigade. Picture by Garry Weaver

## Walker relentless about amnesty

Continued from page one

the pit deputies union, Nacods.

Mr Walker declared that the deal would be applied in the coal fields in full. But he did not wholly repudiate the proposition made by a Nacods official that it would be almost impossible to implement the agreement until the NUM participated in the agreement.

Mr Walker's statement was heard in a surprising atmosphere of calm during a lengthy question and answer period.

It was clear that Tory MPs had been warned not to gloat about the defeat of Mr Scargill and his followers.

The Tory MPs obeyed to a

point. But the reason for their restraint may have had more to do with political realities in their constituencies than with the orders of their whips at Westminster.

It has been clear for several weeks that the hard tone adopted by Mrs Thatcher, and reflected in some of the utterances of Mr Walker, have proved to be counter-productive in terms of public support for the Government.

If the year-long dispute has proved damaging to the Labour Party and particularly to the reputation of its relatively new leader, the past few weeks have turned that position round. Ministers have been told by

an increasing number of backbenchers that constituents do not like the apparently vindictive attitude of Mrs Thatcher towards the miners.

The results of this attitude became visible for the first time last weekend, with the publication by London Weekend television of a Mori poll which showed Labour two points ahead of the Conservatives for the first time since before the Falklands campaign.

James Erlichman adds: Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, said yesterday that he hoped to see the "emergence of a representative leadership" in the NUM. He was speaking to the Coal Industry Society in London.

## Solihull teachers face fines

Continued from page one

7,500 individual walk-outs of varying lengths from an hour to a day by Friday. It reckons that the teaching of up to 300,000 children will be disrupted in one way or another this week.

Tomorrow its action will also hit schools in Solihull, which earlier obtained an injunction to prevent the NAS/NUWT calling out members there without first holding a ballot. The union, which has now complied with the High Court order, will stage a half-day strike there next week. The National Union of Teachers is already taking disruptive action in the borough.

Solihull moved back into the front-line yesterday by telling its 1,900 teachers that their pay will be docked by £3 each time they refuse to cover a lesson for an absent colleague. The council is reserving its position on imposing similar penalties for other forms of industrial action.

The council accepted yesterday that its ruling, taken after legal advice, could mean that individual teachers could have their pay docked several times a day.

Mr Doug McAvo, deputy general secretary of the NUT, attempted yesterday to bring the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, into the wider dispute, by asking her to clarify the government's attitude to the employers' offer of arbitration on the 1985 pay claim, which the teachers have rejected. They have turned down a 4 per cent offer and seek at least £1,200 for all teachers from April 1, a claim costed at nearly 12.5 per cent.

## Subversion definition 'in report'

Continued from page one

a tribunal to hear complaints about unauthorised telephone tapping.

Ministers have still not ruled out the possibility of allowing the Commons as a whole to participate in a committee stage of the bill, instead of submitting it to a smaller group of MPs.

Some senior MPs with experience of the workings of the security and intelligence services are now convinced that the continuing debate on the guidelines under which the authorities operate means that the Government will have to concede the principle of a scrutiny committee, composed of senior Privy Counsellors, who could make periodic checks on the working of the system.

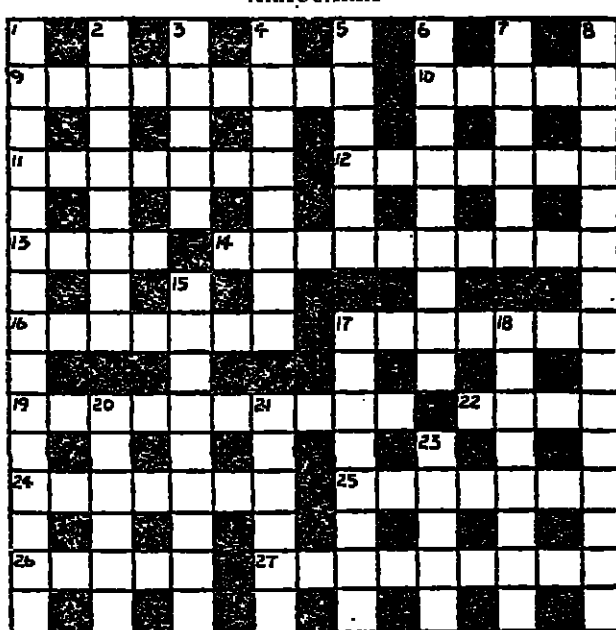
The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, was accused last night of keeping files listing the personal financial and matrimonial details of Labour councillors for use in the Government's political campaign against them.

Mr Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, tabled Commons questions asking whether Mr Jenkin's department had collected information on councillors, using civil servants, special branch officers or the security service, MI6.

One former minister familiar with the operation of the Special Branch and MI5 said last night he believed it was highly unlikely that the organisation would participate in a collection of such information for an overtly political purpose.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,176

ARACARIA



ACROSS

- Sort of Aunt Sally with a new head, of course (9).
- A small party, one for defence (5).
- Bad type of football team at home (7).
- Jessica's and Sophia's last love, 15 (7).
- Air to improve engine (4).
- Dependent soldiers of note in Europe (10).
- Makers of blorries and first of Austins are hings a Ford, it's only too obvious (7).
- Food at which old Dr Spooner expressed contempt and reproach (4, 3).
- Cell liable to be turned red, with errors and omissions, by China lover (10).
- Half the gourmets are greater than 26 (4).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,176  
ACROSS  
1. SORT OF AUNT SALLY WITH A NEW HEAD, OF COURSE (9).  
2. A SMALL PARTY, ONE FOR DEFENCE (5).  
3. BAD TYPE OF FOOTBALL TEAM AT HOME (7).  
4. JESSICA'S AND SOPHIA'S LAST LOVE, 15 (7).  
5. AIR TO IMPROVE ENGINE (4).  
6. DEPENDENT SOLDIERS OF NOTE IN EUROPE (10).  
7. MAKERS OF BLORRIES AND FIRST OF AUSTINS ARE HINGS A FORD, IT'S ONLY TOO OBVIOUS (7).  
8. FOOD AT WHICH OLD DR SPOONER EXPRESSED CONTEMPT AND REPROACH (4, 3).  
9. CELL LIABLE TO BE TURNED RED, WITH ERRORS AND OMISSIONS, BY CHINA LOVER (10).  
10. HALF THE GOURMETS ARE GREATER THAN 26 (4).

## THE WEATHER

## Mainly dry and sunny

AN AREA of low pressure to the north of Shetland will move away northwards leaving a ridge of high pressure over much of the country. Towards evening a trough of low pressure will move into the northwest.

London, SE, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

Chanel Islands, SW, NW, England, Wales, Sunny intervals, scattered light showers drying in the evening. Max 7 to 10 (4 to 6).

Scottish Islands, SW, NW, England, Wales, Sunny intervals, scattered light showers drying in the evening. Max 7 to 10 (4 to 6).

Greenwich, SE, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

London, SE, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

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## AROUND THE WORLD

## LUNCH TIME REPORTS

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
Abaco	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny

## LONDON READINGS

Max 50, Min 40, Rain 0.0, Wind 10, Humidity 60, Cloud 10.

## MANCHESTER READINGS

Max 45, Min 35, Rain 0.0, Wind 10, Humidity 60, Cloud 10.

## SEA PASSAGES

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

## AROUND BRITAIN

## Sea-surface Temp

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
Abaco	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny
Arad	28	10	10	Sunny

## LONDON READINGS

Max 50, Min 40, Rain 0.0, Wind 10, Humidity 60, Cloud 10.

## MANCHESTER READINGS

Max 45, Min 35, Rain 0.0, Wind 10, Humidity 60, Cloud 10.

## SEA PASSAGES

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

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S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

S. North Sea, 50-55, E. 50-55, W. 50-55, S. 50-55, N. 50-55.

## Tide-gauge

Abaco	7.9	02	10	Sunny
Arad	7.9	02	10	Sunny
Palmyra	7.9	02	10	Sunny
Jermery	7.9	02	10	Sunny
Gurney	7.9	02	10	Sunny pm
W. Coast	7.9	02	10	Sunny
Isle of Scilly	5.1	13	10	Hail
Penmynydd	5.1	13	10	Snowy
Ilfracombe	6.3	06	10	Sunny
Fenby	6.3	06	10	Sunny
Colchester Bay	6.3	06	10	Sunny
Southport	1.2	24	7	Cloudy
Dorchester	1.2	24	7	Cloudy
Doncaster	4.8	14	9	Snowy pm
SCOTLAND				
Perth	0.5	17	6	43
Practical	0.5	17	7	43
Glasgow	0.1	19	5	40
Tiree	0.4	03	5	40
Oban	0.1	19	5	40
Lerwick	0.1	23	5	40
St. Andrews	0.2	15	8	46
Kintyre	0.1	17	5	40
St. Kitts	0.1	07	3	46
St. Andrews	0.2	15	8	46
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